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# A FEW HENS

THE POULTRY PAPER FOR BEGINNERS.

VOL. 3.

BOSTON, MASS., FEB. 15, 1900.

NO. 8.

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A FEW HENS, Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

## EDITORIAL HINTS.

Spring next.  
Aim to excel.  
Kill fogysim.  
Be up to date.  
Study comfort.  
Don't be stingy.  
Encourage thrift.  
Work with a will.  
Setting any hens?  
There's lots to do.  
Get out of the rut.  
All breeds are good.  
Don't get too smart.  
Breed only the best.  
Have regular hours.  
Get rid of the bully.  
Prospects are bright.  
Never mind the past.  
Personal work is best.  
Have a *working* force.  
Laugh at the "blues."  
Month of bad weather.  
Trap nests tell secrets.  
Lock the doors at night.  
Cowards get discouraged.  
Utility in the foreground.  
Order your hatching eggs.  
Gain the hen's confidence.  
The faithful are rewarded.  
There is a lot yet to learn.  
Hired men are often risky.  
How was Ground Hog Day?  
February is short but severe.  
Improve the laying qualities.  
Nothing too good for the best.  
Drones are all cost and no profit.  
Gradual growth is a sure foundation.

## Experimental Farm Notes.

### *Tabulated Account of the Year's Work—Improvements Made, and Stock Secured—Farm-Poultry's Editor Compliments the Experimental Farm.*

The year 1899 has been a very good one for A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm. The account shows the following:

White Wyandotte eggs,	\$338.10
Light Brahma eggs,	117.01
White Leghorn eggs,	65.93
Duck eggs,	11.86
Wyandotte fowls,	96.98
Brahma fowls,	119.92
Leghorn fowls,	90.20
Ducks,	11.00
Hen manure,	.75

Total, \$851.75

### EXPENSE:

Feed,	\$222.72
Postage,	27.99
Boxes for shipping fowls,	6.77
Bedding,	13.05
Egg baskets,	28.94
Expressage and freight,	31.07
Advertising and printing,	57.90
White Ply. Rocks bought,	29.66
Incidentals,	23.48
Interest on investment,	119.56

\$561.14

Profit, \$290.61

\*\*\*

The investment to date is as follows:

1899 improvements and labor on same,	\$ 347.13
tools, etc.,	107.12
1898 investment,	351.33
1897 investment,	1187.16

Total, \$1992.74

\*\*\*

In the table investment, about \$200 was paid the last year for labor. If the man starting a farm can do the carpenter work himself he would add that to his wages. We also charge six per cent. interest on all money invested, as we practically borrowed it from one fund of our own personal income, and we want to see that money earn something.

\*\*\*

The stock on hand January 1, 1900, is as follows.

### BREEDING STOCK:

69 Brahma hens and pullets,	\$138.00
7 Brahma cockerels,	14.09

61 Wyandotte hens and pullets,	122.00
5 Wyandotte cockerels,	10.00
38 Wh. Ply. Rock hens and pullets,	76.00
3 Wh. Ply. Rock cockerels,	15.00
12 Rhode Island Red pullets,	24.00
3 Rhode Island Red cockerels,	6.00
1 S. C. Silver Wyandotte pullet,	1.00
1 S. C. Wh. Wyandotte pullet,	1.00
1 Wh. Leghorn hen,	1.00

Total, \$408.00

### SURPLUS STOCK:

22 Light Brahma cockerels,	\$33.00
5 White Ply. Rock cockerels,	10.00
16 White Wyandotte cockerels,	16.00
1 S. C. Wh. Leghorn cockerel,	1.50
5 Rhode Island Red cockerels,	10.00
11 market chicks,	2.75

Total, \$73.25

\*\*\* Total, \$481.25

We started the new year (January, 1900) on a different system. Trap nests will be used exclusively during the year, and a daily diary kept of operations, peculiarities of individual hens, etc. We believe that we can in this way gather information that will be of untold value to our readers. In order that the work may be carried more accurately, and that we may know just how to explain matters, beginning with the first of January the editor has taken full charge of the plant. That is to say, he now does the feeding and watering, gathering the eggs and making records, run the incubators, personally fill all orders, and keep a watch on the entire business. Extra help alone is secured for such matters not included above, and which need immediate attention.

While this will give the editor double work and keep him as busy as a beaver, we feel, in justice to our readers, it is necessary, for there are so many matters that need investigating, and so many that need testing. This extra work should make the monthly editions of A FEW HENS all the more interesting.

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Now as the editor has assumed extra duty, he asks that visitors and correspondents use a little judgment. Time is indeed valuable to him, and if visitors will make their visits short, and correspondents will be brief, they will get just as much satisfaction, and the editor will not be inconvenienced.



The new editor of *Farm-Poultry*, John H. Robinson, as noted in December A FEW HENS, paid the editor of this paper a very pleasant visit in November. We showed our plant to Mr. Robinson, but did not ask his opinion of our work, nor make any suggestions to him. As he made no criticism, or in fact said very much about the farm, the reader can imagine we were more than surprised to see in the January 15th issue of *Farm-Poultry*, a three-column write up. We make the following extracts from the article.

"A little over three years ago, Mr. Michael K. Boyer, then associate editor of *Farm-Poultry*, began operations on his little 'farm' at Hammonton, N. J., with the object of showing by practical experiment and carefully kept accounts, just what could be done in building up a poultry plant with small capital, on a small piece of ground. The plot of land in question, some two acres, is hardly large enough to be dignified with the name of *farm*, yet has proved large enough for the purpose. Indeed, though three years have passed since work on it was begun, only about half of the land is as yet taken up by the poultry. Work will progress rapidly this winter, however, and by spring it is expected to have the two acres fully covered.

"But this is anticipating. Leaving the Philadelphia show early one afternoon, I crossed by the Market street ferry, and took the train at Camden for Hammonton. To eyes accustomed to western prairies, New Jersey, between Camden and Hammonton is much more *useful* country than is seen in eastern Massachusetts, but still the areas of tillable land are on a smaller scale than seems desirable for profitable crop culture. For poultry growing, the soil here seems ideal, and the climate, by all accounts, ditto. It may be true, as some tell us, that hens can be so bred that it is not necessary to locate their house in a sand bank. Even with that kind of hens were there a well drained site available I should select it, and of all places I have seen, southern New Jersey strikes me as the pleasantest location for a poultryman,—the kind of place one would choose to go into the business. Prices down there are perhaps a little lower than in New England, but, all things considered, the profits are probably as great.

"Mr. Boyer met me at the train. A walk of perhaps ten minutes brought us to the farm. We were soon seated in the editorial office of A FEW HENS, getting better acquainted. This office is a mighty snug, comfortable place. Things are so convenient here that the editor must have to exercise some will power to keep off attacks of laziness.

"After a little while we went out to make the rounds of the place, and see what was to be seen before dark.

"And here a bit of history may not be out of place. Hammonton became known to the world of poultrymen as a broiler town. It was here that that branch of the business was pioneered. It was first of all a fruit town, famous as an exceptionally healthy place of residence. People came here for their health, and engaged in fruit culture as a suitable means of livelihood. Then

gradually some got into poultry keeping, and found broiler growing a profitable specialty to fill in the winter months which otherwise would have been largely idle months. The combination, fruit, poultry, and health, proved an attraction to many, and the prominence of Hammonton as a broiler town was for some years an important factor in its growth.

"To understand the situation fully, one must remember that there were here no exclusive broiler plants, no men engaged in trying to sell broilers at a profit every month in the year. The broiler men here were operating small plants through that season of the year when other work did not require their time, which season, fortunately, happened to end at just the time when broilers bring the highest prices. Then the product of the winter's work having been marketed at a satisfactory figure, they turned their attention to fruit growing, until the approach of another winter.

"The farm is, in reality, just a very deep town lot, only eighty-five feet in width, and deep enough to make the area two acres. The dimensions are not the most convenient for poultry keeping, but with the system of housing and cooping stock used the inconvenience is not conspicuous. One advantage of the narrow lot is that it takes away all temptation to let the poultry plant squeeze itself past the house, and monopolize the front yard.

"The first thing we were 'up against' was a sign 'Beware of the dog.' Out of courtesy to the owner of the dog, I 'beware,' allowing him to go first and soothe the animal, though in general I think it a waste of caution to exercise that quality near dogs which need a 'beware' sign over them. The best dog for a poultryman is one that carries his beware sign in his face, and keeps his face in evidence when visitors are around. I have known such dogs, never molesting any one who walked about and kept his hands to himself, but giving plain warning to any one not belonging on the place who offered to touch gate, door, or any article lying about.

"On the acre now devoted to poultry are quartered about two hundred and thirty-five fowls, one hundred being Light Brahmas, seventy White Wyandottes, forty-five White P. Rocks, and twenty R. I. Reds. The White Leghorns formally kept on the place are now farmed out to make room for the White Plymouth Rocks. Mr. Boyer also has two farmers raising White Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rocks for him.

Neatness, convenience, and complete utilization of ground are the features of the plant as thus far built up. Most of the breeding stock is kept in scratching shed houses, built three in a row, each section, 7 x 16, containing a roosting room 7 x 6, and scratching shed 7 x 10. The walls of the roosting rooms are double with Neponset, and Cabot's 'Quilt' between the walls. Muslin curtains are used in front of the scratching sheds, and in this mild climate where storms are infrequent the shed can be wide open a great deal of the time in winter.

"The roosts are two feet from the ground. Under the dropping boards are the Cuckoo trap nests. Four other houses about the size of the scratching shed houses are used for the Brahmas, and in these the Reliable, Ideal and Uneeda trap nests are used. There is a row of 4 x 4 houses in which are kept the R. I. Reds and some surplus Wyandottes. In the breeding season these are used for experimental matings, five females and a male being then housed in each. A number of other small pens are used for cockerels of all varieties.

"The incubator house is above ground, the wall, ceiling and floor being lined with Neponset paper. Here are four Prairie State incubators, a Woods egg cabinet holding nearly one thousand eggs, and other fixtures of use in incubation. Adjoining the incubator room is the feed and cook room, in which is used a Granite State cooker, Evans root cutter, Mann's bone cutter, and Mann clover cutter. A wind mill seventy feet high, built on a steel tower, and holding a tank of seven hundred gallons capacity, supplies water through hydrants located at different points on the farm. The building containing incubator and feed room has telephone connection with the office at the house. Work is now being done on a brooder house to accommodate Prairie State and Champion outside brooders, Mr. Boyer feeling satisfied that the brooders will give better satisfaction under cover, and that it will be better also in that the attendant will not be exposed to bad weather. Clearly, as seen here and elsewhere, he believes in consulting the comfort of both fowls and attendant, expecting better work from both when that is secured.

"Mr. Boyer is a radical, but tolerant, utility man. For himself he breeds thoroughbreds for practical purposes, and that is what he advises all who are not and never can be good fanciers, as well as all who are in the business for profit from meat and eggs, to do. In selecting and mating his stock he is very careful to use only stock from families of proved worth. He is a stickler for vigor, carrying his ideas as to this to the extreme of refusing to use in his breeding yards any bird that has ever been sick, if only for a single day.

"He is openly and determinedly hostile to inbreeding—in which I think he is mistaken. As long, however, as he selects breeders for performance, vigor, and all around merit, he will produce just such vigorous, hearty stock as I saw on his place, though my opinion, based on my own experience, is that with equal wise judgment in selection, inbreeding would give him at least as good results at less cost. However, rigid selection is of more importance than the question of to inbreed or not to inbreed. His Brahma stock is principally Felch and Cost strains. His White Wyandottes are a composition of some six leading strains. His White Rocks are large finely built pullets mated with fine Hawkins cockerels. His White Leghorns are a composition of three well known strains, and he is justly proud of their utility and beauty.



"While Mr. Boyer's venture in poultry has paid cost, and more, the amount of experimental work done has a constant tendency to eat up profits, and he has to be constantly on the alert to see that the incidental experiments do not interfere too seriously with his principal experiment: *i. e.*, showing just what can be done on a small place with small capital. Were he to stock his place to its full capacity and operate it solely with a view to get the largest returns on his investment, I have an idea that he could give the public an uncommonly good illustration of the possible profits from poultry; but I question whether this would excite greater interest than his farm does as at present conducted."

\* \* \*

During the month of December our Wyandottes laid 129 eggs; Brahmas, 32 eggs; White Plymouth Rocks, 10 eggs; Rhode Island Reds, 53 eggs; one single comb Silver Wyandotte, 6 eggs; Leghorn hen, 7 eggs. This made a total of 237 eggs for the month, or a daily average of a fraction over 7 eggs. The highest number of eggs laid in one day was 15, and the lowest number 1.

Of eggs retailed, the highest price we received during the month was 30 cents, and the lowest 28 cents; average 29 cts.

### Eggs and Egg Farming.

*Biddies' Song—Eggs the Most Profitable Branch—Big Egg Yield—White and Brown Egg Layers—A Novel Branch—Shipping to Cuba—The Hen Knows Her Business—Black Minorcas as Layers.*

My biddies sing such gentle songs,  
And sweet the music to my ear,  
No strain is theirs of want and wrongs,  
But every sound a note of cheer.

Then listening, I eager go,  
From burdened nests a store to bring,  
Which is an "encore" as you know,  
Assured whenever biddies sing.

—Farm Journal.

Why use nest eggs?

Select the busy hens.

Fall pullets make good layers.

The busy hen is the best layer.

Are you keeping any 200-egg power hens?

We have no faith in the nest egg theory.

Your male bird should be from good laying stock.

February is generally a month for heavy egg production.

Buy eggs for hatching, and thus introduce new blood.

In buying eggs, secure those known to be from good utility stock.

*Rural New-Yorker* says the cackling hen is either a layer or a liar.

Fanciers don't want winter eggs; utility men do—that's the difference.

Does the hen need a reminder that it is time to lay? If not, then why have nest eggs?

Note the pullets which lay eggs of large size and dark color, and save these for breeding purposes.

Unfertile eggs are preferred for the kitchen because they retain their freshness longer than fertile ones.

The cold storage people will be thankful if they can get back this year the money they invested in eggs.

Editor Robinson says a hen which lays 150 eggs a year is worth more as a breeder than one which lays several dozen more.

L. E. Keyser, in *Ohio Poultry Journal*, says we should note which hens lay in January, and breed from them, if we desire to obtain a winter-laying strain.

Occasionally the scrubbiest kind of a hen will lay scores of eggs and be happy, and will make her owner happy, but she is the exception rather than the rule.

Can any one recall a time when poultry and eggs were a total drug on the market, as most commodities have been at one time or another? asks *Ohio Poultry Journal*.

Nearly all raisers of poultry agree that there is the greatest profit in eggs, unless one can cater to the city trade in the line of capons and broilers, says *Ohio Poultry Journal*.

Met L. Saley, in *Poultry Success*, says he regards it as a detriment for pullets to lay out their litters before it is really time for them to begin. All things in season, he says, even a hen's egg.

So long as the American people import \$2,000,000 worth of eggs each year, there is no reason to fear that the poultry industry is becoming overcrowded, says *Ohio Poultry Journal*. It is one industry in which there is plenty of room and no danger of overproduction.

The *American Agriculturist* says that Henry Burleigh, of Tuftonboro, N. H., has 125 hens and 54 chickens, and gets 1000 dozen eggs in a year. The largest number of eggs in one day was 90. Mr. Burleigh goes in for eggs rather than chickens. He feeds largely on wheat, oats and corn.

*Farm and Home* says that if 100 hens lay in a year 10,000 eggs which have been sold for say \$200, only about \$4.50 worth of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid has been thereby sold from the farm. The same value of wheat sold would have removed ten times as much of the fertilizing elements.

Have the scratching litter a foot deep, so that the hens must work hard to get the grain. This exercising keeps down surplus fat, sharpens the appetite, and maintains health and vigor. A hen in that condition is bound to be profitable. Egg production is measured both by the food and the manner in which it is given.

An exchange says that a leading Chicago packing concern has started a novel branch of the egg business, separating the whites and yolks of eggs, canning them separately and then shipping them frozen to the various markets. Each can holds about 30 dozen eggs, and the product is bought mostly by bakers, confectioners and other tradesmen. The cost is said to be less than for eggs in the ordinary style.

H. S. Babcock enumerates 10 breeds of chickens, including 25 varieties that lay brown eggs. The brown-egg breeds are Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Javas, Dominiques, Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Dorkings, Indian Games and Malays. The white-egg breeds are Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas, An-

dalusians, Spanish, Polish, Hamburgs, Red Caps, Houdans, Creve Coeurs, La Fleche, Exhibition Games, Sumatras, Silkies, Sultans, Frizzles and Runpless.

*Country Gentleman* says that within six months the shipping of poultry and eggs to Cuba and the other islands has grown to a large figure. Houston, Galveston and New Orleans are doing a lively shipping business in this line. Recently a leading exporter contracted at Knoxville, Tenn., for a weekly shipment of 50 coops of fowls and a number of cases of eggs for an indefinite period. This is only one instance of similar contracts. Southern Texas is awake to this business, and is doing more or less to keep the trade.

*Texas Farm and Ranch* says: The hen knows her business by instinct and when the unborn eggs begin to mature in the body, she will set about preparing a nest, and in due time will lay because she cannot help it. If there are two nests side by side equal in other respects, one with and the other without a nest egg, the hen will probably prefer the one with the egg; but if there be no nest egg she will select her nest and lay, as early and as often as nature requires. Nest eggs are utterly useless about the hen house.

Col. Roessle, in *Country Gentleman*, says he used to think that the best white egg laid, and the most of them, were by the White Leghorn, but within the last two years experimenting with other breeds, he has decided that the largest white egg is produced by the Black Minorca. As to quantity, he thinks these same fowls are as heavy layers as any breed. Black Minorcas can be made the greatest layers by following carefully skillful breeding. Breeding from the best layers of this breed will produce a wonderful laying strain.

Some provision ought to be made by the farmer to have a score arranged for profit along egg and meat production lines, and the fowl that will score highest along such lines will be the fowl for him, says *Iowa Homestead*. Every farmer can take almost any of the pure bred fowls and by judicious and skillful management, make them profitable, and it is much easier to do this with well defined breeds than with a lot of nondescripts. When they are all alike the demands for one of them will suit for the whole lot. Keep good fowls and keep them busy. Keep yourself busy in keeping them clean and healthy, and they will be productive.

## Hanaford's Wachusett Strain WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Heavy winter layers. Pullets laid 23 to 25 eggs each in both November and December without forcing. Eggs from three pens fine birds, \$1 per sitting. Orders booked now. Incubator eggs, \$5 per 100, after February 15th. A few Buff Wyandotte cockerels for sale. F. A. HANAFORD, Alder Brook Poultry Farm, South Lancaster, Mass.

## HEAVY LAYING STOCK.

Eggs \$1.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 60.

Twenty leading varieties of Poultry, Ducks and Guinea. Stock for sale. Catalogue free.

JAMES M. SMITH & CO.,  
Perkiomenville, Montg. Co., Pa., U. S. A.



### About Broilers and Roasters.

*Pointers on Broilers Worth Remembering—The Houdan as a Utility Fowl—What a Roaster Should be—Hammon-ton Being Vindicated—Poultry Show Displays—Shipping to Market—Cruel-ties that Need Looking After.*

The color of skin can be changed by the feed.

Be on good terms with your commission merchant.

The broiler man must be made up of pluck and grit.

The secret of success is to give people just what they ask for.

For successful broilers, the breeding stock should be strong and vigorous.

Producing early broilers is often a discouraging undertaking for the novice.

Alternating males in the breeding pen will give strong fertility to the eggs.

The early broiler was an impossibility before the introduction of the incubator.

Year after year the demand for poultry grows larger, and will so continue just as our country grows.

Don't ship contrary to the orders of your commission merchant; he knows the condition of the market.

The Houdan for table poultry is much more prominent in this country than any of the other French breeds.

In growing broilers or fattening roasters, be sure never to overfeed. Such practice gives the fowls a set-back.

The French people are noted epicures, and the French breeds of poultry are among the very best for table purposes.

Never pack dressed poultry for shipment before the animal heat is all out of the body, or the carcass will spoil.

The color of the skin is sometimes important, yet half of the fowls that are sent to market have anything but a yellow skin.

Good, fat chickens, and nice fresh eggs, will always find a ready market at prices that will easily pay for extra care and food.

Raising early broilers is attended with lots of risk, and the more expert one becomes, the better is he able to handle this product.

Dress the poultry immediately after killing, even when scalding. Allowing the feathers to remain any length of time on the carcass injures it.

The poorest kind of broilers are found in such houses as use eggs from common stock. A single breed, or a scientific cross, will give the best uniformity.

There can never be an over-supply of poultry, says *Escondido Times*, though there will be a demand for a better grade, which our farmers must endeavor to supply.

P. H. Jacobs says small bone, short legs, and a well-rounded form are all desirable, and a size (when full-grown) of not less than 5 pounds, and not over 6 when dressed gives the best early fowl for market.

Poultry plants located within driving distance of cities, or frequented health and pleasure resorts, can establish a valuable retail trade, and it will be far more profitable than catering to the open wholesale market.

The Baltimore *Sun* says: If there is any breed that possesses beauty and utility in a desirable degree, it is the Houdan. Acquaintance with the breed will soon prove there is something more than "fuss and feathers."

Hammon-ton is being vindicated. She received a "black eye" because a certain editor visited the broiler plants here out of season and found no broilers. But wiser and more fair editors now see the injustice done, and are not slow to correct the error.

*Farm and Fireside* says in breeding for market it is important to have a breed that grows rapidly and fleshes up young; the skin should be yellow, and if the feathers are all white both the chicks and old fowls will look much better when dressed than those with colored feathers.

At all poultry shows there should be dressed specimens of all the pure breeds, and collections of eggs from each, says Judge G. O. Brown. Such displays in connection with the live specimens would become the proper kind of object lessons to give the public. Such exhibitions would bring the Houdans more prominently to the front.

Geo. O. Brown says if the Houdan was better known it would become a still greater favorite, for it possesses the most desirable qualities for a table fowl. The breast meat is very abundant and of a fine texture, tender, rich and juicy. There is no breed of equal weight that will yield as much meat as the Houdans. They dress with less oil than any other breed.

An expert in *Country Gentleman* says: To make a chick grow to broiler size, care, feed, fresh air and exercise are necessary. From the first day the chick must grow and continue so to do until killed for market. If some

grow faster than others, the weak must be separated from the strong, so that only chickens of the same development are kept together. The general care of growing chicks means cleanliness, especially in the hovers, sufficient litter in the brooder runs in order to induce exercise in scratching for grain.

*Farm-Poultry* quotes commission merchants as saying that one reason why a great many shippers are disappointed in the prices they receive on good poultry, is that they persist in shipping stock of sizes which are not in demand, and adds: "Thus enormous quantities of chicks, weighing 3 to 4

**BARRED P. Rock Incubator Eggs** \$5.00 per 100 \$1.00 per 13. Pure bred, vigorous stock, the result of years of careful breeding. R. C. B. Leghorn Eggs \$1.00 for 15. Abram Tallman, Englewood, N. J.

### Fisher's R. I. REDS

At three shows, 1899, I won more premiums than all of my competitors. A few cockerels for sale cheap. A. J. FISHER, Milford, N. H.

### ECGS for Hatching

White Wyandottes and R. I. Reds.

Strong, vigorous, prolific laying stock. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. For incubator \$4.00 per 100. C. A. SANBORN, Malden, Mass.

### S. C. BROWN LECHORNS

Average record of 189 eggs each a year. Strictly pure stock, bred several years for eggs only. Early layers, vigorous stock. \$1.50 per sitting. **BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**, 181 eggs each in a year. Honest brown egg strain. Began laying in October if hatched reasonably early, say in April. \$1.50 per sitting. F. CHRISTMAN, Sellersville, Pa.

### If People only Knew

what strong, vigorous Cockerels and Pullets we have for sale and ready to enter the breeding pen, they surely would buy some. Considering the quality and vigor of the stock, we claim to have as good as cheap as any one. If you are interested in Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Guinea or Chickens, send for my catalogue, it fully describes the 23 varieties I breed. It is now time to inquire about incubator eggs. We can furnish them by the 100 or 1000. Prices quoted on application. D. A. MOUNT, Pine Tree Farm, Jamesburg, N. J.

## A GOOD INCUBATOR

is one of the best machines on the farm, and one of the greatest labor savers. It makes chicken raising easy and sure. Our machines are good, sure, safe and improved up to date. They have automatic regulators, safety lamp, tray adjuster, etc. Sold at low rates and

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Our new Catalogue gives descriptions, illustrations and prices, and a lot of interesting information about poultry raising. Send 6 cents for it. **IT IS PUBLISHED IN 5 LANGUAGES.** We also make plans for brooder houses.

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## TEETH for Hens

Best Grit in market doth not go to dust; it's all Grit. Every surface cuts and grinds to the end and never wears round. **Keystone Granite Grit**  
2000 pounds, 20 bags, \$6.00  
1000 pounds, 10 bags, 3.25  
500 pounds, 5 bags, 1.75  
100 pounds, trial sample, 25c.  
Keystone Granite Dust, \$4 per ton

CIRCULAR FREE. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

KEYSTONE GRANITE GRIT WORKS, Perkiomenville, Pa., U. S. A.



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## DON'T PAY A CENT

FOR AN INCUBATOR OF ANY KIND UNTIL YOU HAVE GIVEN IT A THOROUGH TRIAL. Some Incubators were never intended to hatch chickens but are only made to sell. We send you : : : this **PREMIER INCUBATOR ON TRIAL.** After you have tested it to your satisfaction you pay for it. So easy to handle any child can run it. Took First Prize at World's Fair and Medal at Nashville and Omaha Expositions. We send the largest and most instructive catalogue published for 6 cents.

Plans for Brooders and Poultry Houses, 25c. **COLUMBIA INCUBATOR CO.** 23 Adams Street, Delaware City, Del.



pounds, are sent to all the large cities, and as they are neither broilers nor roasters, are sold on the open market at the lowest prices going. Of course, the shipper, who knows that the quality of the stock was good, is dissatisfied with the returns. For the city market there is nothing between the broiler and the roaster. Cockerels not marketed at broiler size should be held for roasters, and if possible should be caponized. If this is done they can be held for a favorite market."

The *Rural New-Yorker* has had occasion of late to comment on the cruelties inflicted on live poultry, closely packed into crates during transportation and exposure for sale. The sufferings of these cramped and crowded fowls are plain to all who are obliged to frequent the markets, but even the agents for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals apparently do not see their way successfully to cope with this evil, and it is not likely to be lessened until some means are taken to induce the transportation companies to make more favorable rates for carrying live animals. Another growing abuse, says the *Rural*, is undoubtedly fostered by the great amount of literature describing the profits of poultry, now being issued. Everywhere, in town or village, in the back lots of the residence districts, one can see narrow yards, fenced in with the pitiless wire netting, the barren and filthy enclosure crowded with disconsolate and drooping fowls, half fed and never sufficiently watered, whose owners, deluded by unreliable and unpractical writers on egg production, are wondering "why hens don't pay." A flock of fowls may run at large about a farmyard and get no attention from the owner, but their life is one of independent and well-fed bliss, compared with the draggled and starved prisoners in many village yards, because they have at least access to many of the bounties of Nature. Poultry-keeping, both with profit and pleasure, is entirely possible in the narrow limits of a town lot to those of intelligence and kindly feeling enough to study and anticipate the wants of confined fowls, and sufficient energy to carry out the necessary details, but in the hands of the average town dweller it is little less than slow murder. One can fancy a time when only persons of proved fitness will be allowed to own or handle these helpless creatures, but such a restriction will mark an epoch in true civilization, yet to be attained.

#### Poultry at the U. S. Stations.

*The Rhode Island Experiment Station on the Mortality of Incubator Chicks.*

George W. Field, with the co-operation of H. W. Marshall and J. A. Warren, for the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station, give notes on the mortality of incubator chicks, in Bulletin No. 61.

The general tendency of modern poultry farming is away from the natural

methods. It is a part of the divine plan that man should improve upon Nature and Nature's methods, but success cannot be attained by ignoring the lessons which Nature teaches.

Modern methods on the poultry farm are the results of man's efforts to meet the imperative demand for increased food supply resulting from an increased and ever-increasing population.

But the process of Nature in poultry raising is too slow to meet the demands of a hungering population. The rate of multiplication must be increased; the process of growth must be stimulated. Science (*i. e.*, common sense) is the agent which has been invoked, and not in vain. Scientific poultry raising is already at work, and is accomplishing wonders.

Pause for a moment to consider what would be the price of poultry meat and eggs if we were still obliged to depend upon wild poultry for these staples. Note how considerably the cost of living has been reduced by those practical students, who by judicious experimentation have succeeded in growing several pounds of poultry meat where but one grew before.

The problem at present calling for solution is how to change most profitably poultry food into poultry meat and eggs; the smallest possible amount of the least expensive food material (chiefly vegetable, *e. g.*, corn, wheat, etc., supplemented by inexpensive animal nitrogenous material, *e. g.*, skim milk, liver, fish, meat, bone, etc.) into the largest quantity of the best quality of the more valuable poultry meat and eggs, in the shortest possible time.

**WHITE HOLLANDS**, May, '99-hatch birds for breeding. C. Adell Kayner & Co., Lockport, N. Y.

**Barred Plymouth Rock** cockerels, \$2.00; pullets, \$1.00. E. R. VAN WAGNER, Crum Elbow, N. Y.

**FOR SALE.** 5-acre poultry farm, 50 miles from New York. Inquire CHAS. K. NELSON, Hammononton, N. J.

**EGGS** for hatching after Feb. 1. Light Brahmas, W. P. Rocks, Pekin Ducks. 20 eggs for \$1.00. Woodward M. Poffenberger, Bakersville, Wash. Co., Md.

**FOR SALE.** Hot water 300-egg capacity incubator, cheap. Apply E. H. C., care M. K. BOYER, Hammononton, N. J.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.** Bred for eggs and early maturing broilers. Eggs two dollars per 13. Two extra eggs for saying where you saw this advertisement. Correspondence cheerfully answered. Libbie Durfee, Box 16, Sylvania, O.

## Poultry Printing

Now is the time to look up your Stationery and Advertising for the winter and spring business. The successful man is the advertiser. We do up-to-date printing at small cost. UNION PRINTING CO., Anthony, R. I.

## BUFF Plymouth Rocks.

Another year's trial proves them to be America's most popular fowl. We have bred them for years, and have the very best stock, winning at Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Columbus. Our cockerels are extra heavy. Price \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Incubator eggs \$5 per hundred. O. S. EVANS, Roxbury Ohio.

**POULTRY CUTS** at CUT PRICES. CATALOGUE FREE. Harper Eng. Co., Columbus, O.

**Tilton's Power Job Print,** NORTHWOOD RIDGE, N. H.

Envelopes, Packet Heads, Cards, 50 cts. per 100, post-paid. Tags 40 cts. per 100. Send stamp for samples and prices of other work. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Study of this problem has led to improved methods of feeding, to more careful selection of breeding birds, but especially it has led poultrymen to look upon the hen as a machine for producing poultry meat. Thus to increase the productive capacity, the time of the hen must be economized. She is not allowed to remain broody, to sit and to rear her progeny as in the days when Dame Nature was in command.

To meet the requirements of the modern poultry keeper each hen must produce, not 20 to 40 eggs annually, as did her ancestors in the oriental jungles, but the nearer she comes to 365 eggs annually (and in leap year 366) the more valuable is she and the more fully does she fill her niche in Nature's workshop. In order that the eggs may be turned into chickens with the least possible cost, methods of artificial incubation have been successfully

Which Was Created First—

## The Hen or the Egg?



Poultrymen may differ in their opinion as to this question, but all agree that green cut bone prepared by Webster & Hannum Bone Cutter will double the egg yield. Your ration should contain at least 20 per cent of green cut bone—not dried bone—for best results.

We have not space here to tell you all the reasons why our bone cutters are better than all others, but we guarantee it to be so or return your money.

**Stearns Clover Cutters and Grit Crushers** are the best and cheapest.

Our booklet tells all about these machines and how to make poultry pay. Write to-day.

E. C. STEARNS & CO., Box 6, Syracuse, N. Y.

## 2065 EGGS

From January 1st, '99, to December 1st.

The above record from eleven B. P. Rocks, entered in Farm Journal Experiment Club. Average per hen, 187 8-10 in eleven months. Vigor first-class. Set 285 eggs under hens; hatched 263. Eggs for hatching for sale, also a few fine cockerels. Above pen headed by a fine Hawkins cock. For particulars address Mrs. B. C. Cowles, Box 118, Plantsville, Ct.



## A Hen's Nest

is only interesting when full of eggs. The number of eggs depends upon what you feed the hen. She will lay twice as many if fed Green Cut Bone & Mann's Granite Crystal Grit.

### MANN'S NEW BONE CUTTER

prepares bone in the best way with least expenditure of money and muscle. We make Bone Cutters, Clover Cutters, Feed Trays and Grit. The best of their kind. Cash or Installments. Catalogue Free. R. W. MANN CO., Box 67, Millford, Mass.

TABER'S

## White WYANDOTTES P. ROCKS

are bred on practical lines. Standard points and egg records combined. Young stock for sale.

MAPLE GROVE POULTRY YARDS, S. A. TABER, Prop., Fillmore, N. Y.

## POULTRY SUPPLIES

Sprague's Lice and Insect Killer, per gal. \$ .75  
Mica Crystal Grit, Per 100 lbs. .75  
Crushed Oyster Shell, Per 100 lb. bag, .75  
Ground Bone, Per 100 lb. bag, 2.00

We make lower prices for large quantities. Send for Descriptive Circulars.

SHIP US YOUR... **POULTRY AND EGGS**  
SPRAGUE COMMISSION CO.,  
219 South Water St. Chicago, Ill.



devised. The real difficulty arises, however, in rearing under artificial conditions the chicks thus hatched, and one of the sorest problems of the poultry farmer is how to provide for the thousands of chicks thus brought into the world, necessarily without natural maternal protection and tutelage.

In very many cases the loss of newly-hatched incubator chicks has been the sole obstacle to success. If the mortality during the first two weeks can be held in check, the remainder of the work is relatively simple and the expense of poultry raising greatly reduced, with the net result of increased profits to the producer and lower prices and a more regular supply to the consumer.)

To this end the observations upon young incubator chicks are being carried on at the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station for the purpose of ascertaining with some degree of certainty (1) the proportion of chicks which die, (2) the causes of death (deaths by accidents, cats, rats, etc., not included). In addition, experiments have been instituted for the purpose of diminishing the rate of mortality.

The total number of dead chickens examined during the spring and summer of 1899, was 826. Of these 387 were males, 439 were females. These figures show that a larger proportion of female chickens died during the first weeks.

Post-mortem examination shows that the diseases may be classified under four heads. Disorders ascribable—

*a* To heredity or to environment during period of incubation. Recent experiments have demonstrated that successive alternate periods of heat and cold during incubation are responsible for a very large proportion of abnormalities. 33 per cent of the chicks examined showed more or less trouble under this head.

*b* To mechanical causes, *e. g.*, overcrowding in the brooders, resulting in death by suffocation, trampling, etc. *c* To imperfect sanitation; lack of ventilation, sunlight, etc., *e. g.*, tuberculosis flourishes in the dark, poorly ventilated brooders. 15.1 per cent of the post-mortems showed more or less evidence of tuberculosis.

*d* To improperly balanced ration, *i. e.*, improper feeding. For the continued maintenance of health there must be a definite proportion between the amount of carbohydrates (starch, sugar, etc.,) fats and the nitrogen-containing proteins. A ration wholly vegetable is almost certain to contain a too-low per centage of nitrogen, while a ration exclusively animal is very sure to be deficient in carbohydrate. As a result of improper food digestive disorders soon appear, either in the liver and gall bladder, or in the intestines. Of the chicks examined, 75.7 per cent had abnormal livers; 38.6 per cent had various forms of intestinal disorders.

(1) Congenital or constitutional weakness, resulting in liability to sickness, or in cases, in actual malformations.

(2) Another phase of constitutional weakness is the failure to absorb the yolk at the normal rate. Just previous to breaking the shell the chick takes into the body cavity the large unassilated remnant of the yolk of the egg. The point at which the abdominal walls meet after closing in the yolk sac can be plainly seen as a bare spot, the navel. The yolk sac thus within the body cavity is connected with the intestine by a narrow tube through which the liquified yolk enters the cavity of the intestine where it is digested and absorbed. This, as is well known, is the reason why chicks require no food for at least 24 hours after hatching. For the next two or three days, as the chick acquires strength, the yolk is supplemented more and more by food from external sources, and normally, at the end of perhaps a week, the yolk has practically been absorbed. If, however, through anatomic abnormalities, inherited weakness or other cause, the chick fails to assimilate the yolk, the bird does not get the natural food and may thus be weakened, and at length the unabsorbed yolk decomposes and poisons the chick. This is a most prolific cause of "bowel trouble." Many breeders have remarked that chicks hatched from eggs which have been subjected to much variation of temperature in the incubator are most subject to bowel trouble, and that this may kill almost the entire hatch. The cause was found by us to be in the nonabsorption of the yolk. This happened in a large proportion of those which died previous to hatching, and 13.3 per cent of the hatched chicks examined showed abnormalities connected with the yolk sac.

The fatalities resulting from accidental causes may be numerous and be due to various causes. Some are unavoidable. Of the avoidable causes especially one is very generally overlooked, viz: That many deaths are caused by overcrowding in the brooders, by suffocation, trampling, etc. One of the indications is the death of the smaller and weaker birds, and the disclosure or the post-mortem of dark-red congested lungs, the other organs being normal. It is unnecessary here to name any method for avoiding extensive loss from this cause. Devices will readily suggest themselves to individual brooder makers and poultry raisers.

Much more important are the fatalities due to imperfect sanitation. The veriest tyro at poultry raising knows that freedom from filth and vermin is a primary requisite, and no reference

## WHITE LECHORNS.

My stock is bred for heavy laying as well as for beauty. April-hatched cockerels, \$1.50 each. G. E. CHALFANT, Hammononton, N. J.

EGGS. UTILITY. MEAT.

## WHITE WYANDOTTES,

Fine, large, vigorous cockerels, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each. Write me your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. G. GARBER, Bellville, Ohio.

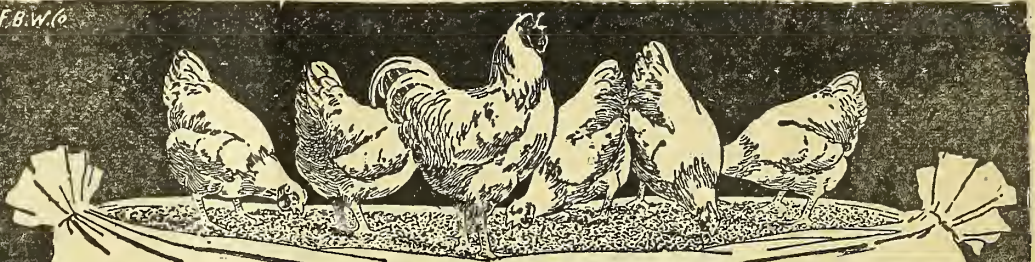
## White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds.

STOCK and EGGS. WRITE for PRICES.  
HENRY B. SPENCER, Ayer, Mass.

## Mr. Boyer says Kulp

and his stock is all right The finest of layers and feathers. Can prove it. Barred and White Rocks (Thompson & Bradley), White Wyandottes (Duston), S. and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns (Kulp's), second to none, White Leghorns, Bl. Minorcas, Bl. Langshans, Big Pekin Ducks, Belgian Hares. Circular. W. W. KULP, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa.

F.B.W.C.



## The Most Egg Money

other things being equal, comes from feeding the hens the proper food. Many substances contain the requisite food elements, but they are not combined in the correct proportion to produce the best results. If a fixed combination will increase the butter yield when fed to a cow—and it does—there is no reason why a fixed combination should not produce eggs when fed to a hen. The facts are that it does.

## THE H-O CO'S Poultry Food

is a carefully combined lot of substances which contain a large amount of albumen—the leading constituent of eggs. The effect of feeding them is to induce a greatly increased egg production without the loss of any vitality to the hens. Indeed it imparts and increases constitutional vigor; makes eggs fertile, and sure to hatch; makes broilers grow and mature early; makes hens lay in the middle of the winter and makes an early and strong layer of the pullet.

The H-O Co's *Scratching Food*—an exerciser, is a whole grain food—is unequalled as to quality and results. Sample, prices, &c., FREE.

# THE H-O COMPANY

58 FULTON STREET,

BUFFALO, N. Y.



to diseases thus arising is here necessary. But particular attention should be directed to the fact that a brooder may be scrupulously clean and absolutely louseless, yet be the hiding place of disease germs far more to be feared, on account of the insidious nature of their attack and the difficulty of detecting and combating their inroads. Such a germ is that which causes tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is very prevalent among fowls.

Tuberculosis is to be suspected when whitish cheesy lumps are to be seen on any of the internal organs. Many dressers of poultry have remarked upon the frequency of its occurrence in both young and adult birds.

It is some comfort to know that authorities are inclined to regard the germs which cause tuberculosis in animals as different from those causing consumption in man. Yet from all points of view the tuberculosis germ is to be feared and fought.

Sunlight is the best and cheapest germicide for the tubercle bacillus. They found that the simple expedient of removing the hovers and setting them out of doors in the full sun all day reduced the evidence of tuberculosis in the post-mortem examinations from nearly 50 per cent to only 3 per cent. In conclusion special attention is called to the following facts, confirmed by the experiments:

1. Careful external and internal examination (such as any one can readily make) of the dead chick will generally disclose the cause of death. The necessary remedies are usually not difficult to find.
2. Death from overcrowding, suffocation and trampling can be readily corrected. It is more frequent than is generally suspected.
3. For guarding against tuberculosis, give the interior of the brooders all the sun and air possible on pleasant days.
4. Trouble of the liver and gall bladder are usually easily recognizable from the green stain: For correcting this feed more animal food. The use of proper proportion of animal food will pay a handsome profit through decreased mortality and increased weight of the chicks. In feeding bear in mind that chicks in a state of nature spend practically all their waking hours in search of food, and that they do not fill their crops in 10 minutes every two hours. Feeding should be, as far as the time of the attendant renders profitable, a continuous process, but by no means a continuous gorging.
5. Diarrhoea, etc., frequently results from feeding a too-large proportion of animal food, and is often brought on by cold, exposure, etc.
6. If the yolk is present in considerable quantity in chicks a week old, or if more than 1 or 2 per cent of deformed chicks, look to the better regulation of the incubators or to the health of the breeding pens.

**MAKE HENS LAY** when Eggs are high. This Priceless Secret of Success with Poultry is fully told in our New Poultry Book which is sent Free as a Premium with our Poultry Paper 3 months for 10 cents. Address, W. P. CO., Clintonville, Conn.

### Geese for Profit.

*Valuable Pointers Taken From the 1897 Report of the Rhode Island Experiment Station.*

#### GOSLINGS: CARE AND FEEDING.

Do not overfeed the young.

Goslings should be protected from storms or from sudden showers.

Northern flint corn, finely cracked, is preferred by some feeders of goslings.

Wire netting, one foot wide and one inch mesh, makes a good fence for goslings. After four or five weeks old, feeding at morning and at night will prove sufficient.

Care should be taken not to overcrowd, as the young are liable to injure or even kill one another.

Some breeders use a few sweet beef scraps in the food when young are four or five weeks old.

The young should be confined at night where they are safe from the attack of rats, weasles or minks.

Grass is the natural food for goslings, and where the supply is abundant less grain food is required.

If hatched before the grass starts in the spring, the care of the goslings is rather a difficult matter.

The goose will take excellent care of her young brood, and need not be disturbed until time to feed them.

When goslings are hatched in incubators, they can be readily cared for by using some good artificial brooder.

Sharp sand, saturated with water, should be provided in a shallow dish where

the young can help themselves at any time.

The bottom of the brooder should be covered with fine sand, which should be changed so that it may be dry and clean.

The very early goslings are more valuable than those later hatched, because they mature earlier and are the first to be ready for market.

As soon as the quill feathers have developed upon their backs, goslings will be out of danger from injury through getting wet in showers or storms.

At the end of two or three weeks, and much less time than that after June 1st, the brooder can be dispensed with altogether, in using artificial methods.

In extremely hot weather, or in the bright sunshine, goslings are liable to become sunstruck, and should be provided with shade from the heat of the sun.

Goslings require to be kept indoors, and on an earth floor, if possible, and

[Continued on page 129.]

Average Record of 180 Eggs from

## White Wyandottes

EGGS \$1.50 PER SITTING.

**SILVER WYANDOTTES** extra fine stock, Eggs \$1.50 a sitting  
C. K. NELSON, Hamonton, N. J.

## EGGS THAT HATCH



The "hatchableness" of eggs depends directly upon the food furnished the hens. Vigorous fowls lay eggs full of vitality. Such eggs are sure to hatch strong, healthy chicks. Keep your breeding hens in good condition by feeding

## PIONEER CLOVER MEAL

It is the greatest egg producer known, because it furnishes hens the best elements of summer food. Our process preserves the color, aroma and all the essential oils natural to clover. It not only produces fertile eggs, but is the best for young chicks; stimulates a rapid growth and sweet, abundant flesh. 100 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$1.00. Send for free book and sample.  
The Bennet & Millett Co., Box H, Gouverneur, N. Y.

*Hens that Pay are hens that Lay,  
Bassler's strains are built that way.*

**Barred Plymouth Rock,  
Buff and White Leghorn**

Cockerels for sale. Improve the laying qualities of your fowls by the introduction of new blood from these choice strains. Price \$1.00 to \$3.00. Address, "Wayside Home" Poultry Yards, W. E. Bassler, Proprietor, Middleburg, N. Y.

**POULTRY SUPPLIES**

**"A FEW EGGS"** will not suffice for the man who has his money invested in hens. To be profitable they must lay every day and that too in the winter when eggs are worth most money. Success is merely a question of the proper poultry supplies. We furnish everything necessary to make hens comfortable and profitable. Our customers are those who sell the great bulk of the high-priced winter eggs. Our

**Cut Clover Hay**

is the greatest of winter foods. Scalded, it becomes as green grass, full of sweetness and aroma. Packed in 100 lb. Bags, \$1.75 per Bag. Write for what you want. We have it. Send for Free Illustrated Catalogue giving prices.

**HARVEY SEED CO.,**  
19 Ellicott St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Sanitary Poultry Drinking Fountain

# STAR

## INCUBATORS

require no moisture. Positive directions for ventilation, regardless of location. Stronger and more chicks than from any other.

Our No. 10 out-door Brooder is unequalled. Write to-day for illustrated Catalogue—free.

**STAR INCUBATOR CO.,**  
22 Church St, Bound Brook, N. J.



New York Office, 68 Murray St.

## Stroud's Wyandottes.

My Whites are bred for utility points, yet win at shows in hot competition. At Phila. show I won 5th on cockerel, in a large class, and 1st and 2d on eggs. Some very nice cockerels for sale at fair prices. Eggs, one setting for \$2.00; two for \$3.50, three for \$5.00. Also incubator eggs. Have added a pen of extra fine Buffs, and will sell a few eggs at \$3. Try our Cut Clover, it is the best; 50 lbs. for \$1.

**WM. F. STROUD, Merchantville, N. J.**

## THE F. P. C. CHICK MANNA

**TEN DAYS' FOOD**  
For Little Chicks when first Hatched. Tested, proven productive of QUICK, STRONG, HEALTHY GROWTH.

Highly Prized by POULTRY RAISERS.

Send for Descriptive Price List of the F. P. C. PREPARATIONS for POULTRY, HORSES, CATTLE, Etc.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY  
**F. P. CASSEL, Lansdale, Pa.**



# A FEW HENS.

EDITED BY

MICHAEL K. BOYER,

Hammonton, N. J.

Published Once a Month.

Sample Copy Free.

Price, Monthly, Three Cents.

By the Year, Twenty-Five Cents.

Send all orders to

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.,  
PUBLISHERS.

## ADVERTISING RATE:

The rate per agate line is 15 cents each insertion; or 10 cents per line if order is for six months or more. About seven ordinary words make one line. There is fourteen lines in each inch space, single column.

Entered at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class matter, by I. S. Johnson & Co., Publishers, 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

## EDITORIAL.

**The Egg Season.** Those who have eggs for sale for hatching purposes, must not lose sight of the fact that now is the proper time to let buyers know it. It hardly seems necessary to note the fact that the proper medium in which to put such advertising is A FEW HENS. The very nature of its circulation—beginners and utility men—is sufficient to guarantee a profitable investment.

A FEW HENS, however, is not going to bid for business at the expense of some other paper. It believes in the live and let live principle. There is plenty of room for us all. But A FEW HENS believes in letting advertisers know of the merits of its publication. That's business. The man who falls asleep while his opposition is wide awake is going to get left.

This is a busy world. It has been made a great commercial world because there are so many wide-awake business people in it. It is not the nature of the present generation to wait for business to come to it. It believes in getting up and hustling.

A FEW HENS takes a special interest in the business of its advertisers. It leaves no stone unturned to help them along. A good case in point is Prof. William E. Sargent, Lancaster, Mass. Mr. Sargent breeds White Wyandottes, and he is a strong advocate of utility. He mates, feeds, and cares for his flocks in order to produce the strongest points of excellence in that capacity.

"I send you a photograph of my best White Wyandotte cockerel. He is a Golden Egg, of white plumage and deep yellow skin, and his photograph shows his shape and outline. He headed the pen at Boston that won the \$10 special for 'Best pair dressed chicks and brown eggs.' I also won all the prizes offered on dressed chicks (Wyandottes), including 'best pair chicks any breed' in the show, \$5."

Thus writes Mr. Sargent concerning his stock, which shows that he is a successful utility man. The photo sent is about as near an ideal of what a White Wyandotte cockerel should be, as any that we have yet seen. So much for the stock.

Further on in his letter Mr. Sargent

tells of how much of his success came about. He writes:

"I like to send you a word of greeting and good cheer for the good work you are doing. Business has been fine. Stock all sold but a half dozen cockerels. Those won't last long. Much of my success has been due to A FEW HENS. I am exceedingly pleased with the results of my small advertisement in A FEW HENS. Long may it live under the guidance of its editor."

That's encouraging; encouraging both to us and Mr. Sargent. Now why not make it equally as interesting to others. Give A FEW HENS a trial. Mr. Sargent was practically unknown to the poultry world before he branched out in A FEW HENS, and now he is one of the most successful poultrymen in "our family."

What the poultry world wants most is a larger list of poultry breeders, and a smaller one of fanciers. We have all of the latter we need. We now want men and women who will breed for the increased products of eggs and meat.

\*\*\*

**Words of Cheer.** Levi A. Cass, Hartfield, N. Y.: "I read A FEW HENS religiously."

Sarah A. Haworth, Newfields, N. H.: "I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper since November, 1898, and must say there is not a better paper anywhere than yours."

A. B. Cowdery, Milford, N. H.: "I have been a subscriber and reader of your paper for the past year, and have long ago come to the conclusion that it is the best paper on hens I have ever had a chance to see."

Willis C. Knight, Boonville, Mo.: "A FEW HENS is the boss of all poultry papers."

George Curtis, Onondaga, N. Y.: "I want A FEW HENS for its practical advice. I take four other poultry papers, all of which are good, but as a rule they do not enter into the practical utility part as you do. I breed thoroughbred poultry, and take delight in reports of shows, etc., yet way down at the bottom of the whole structure lies the practical part, or the whole thing is a failure."

C. H. R. Norton, Valparaiso, Chile: "I have been following with interest the results of your experimental work, as you give it in the new testament of poultry culture—A FEW HENS, so ably edited on paper, and to me so thoroughly handled in flesh, feathers and blood by yourself, that I feel almost confident of always getting good trustworthy information from you."

J. L. McDowell, Mt. Olivet, Ky.: "I am a reader of A FEW HENS and I like it very much. I have been benefited by its teachings."

L. W. Bertch, Elkhart, Ind.: "Hello, Mr. Editor, here is another reader of A FEW HENS, and a lover of hens. Have been reading your little paper about nine months, and think it worth more than all the papers in the country."

Geo. Bradshaw, Sydney, Australia: "Thanks for the regular appearance of A FEW HENS, which you continue to send. It is much valued."

Robert Atkins, New York city: "Already the success of your efforts speaks volumes for your labors. May the good work go on."

Mrs. J. W. Lawton, Medford, Oregon: "I am a subscriber to your valuable little paper, and appreciate it very highly."

Adam Cook, Hamilton, Canada: "I have a great deal of pleasure in reading your paper. It is the biggest quarter's worth in the bunch. You are right as to the utility part of it; eggs not feathers are what we are after. In the spring and summer we have no trouble to get eggs under reasonable circumstances, but for the winter months we have much to learn as to feeding and care, and it is to A FEW HENS we look for the information."

Thomas T. Osgood, Randolph, N. Y.: "I can see that A FEW HENS is improving very fast. Every issue is an improvement over the one before it. I congratulate you that you have over 10,000 subscribers, and hope that you will get the 15,000. I am doing a little work for A FEW HENS in this vicinity, and shall have a subscription list to send you very soon."

\*\*\*

**Hen or the Egg,** E. C. Stearns & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., offered a Webster & Hannum bone cutter for the best essay on "*which was created first, the hen or the egg*," and the Rev. James Dickson, Berwick, Columbia Co., Pa., wins in the following interesting argument:

"It must be distinctly understood at first that the egg in question is a fully developed, mature egg, such as is laid by any hen today, and such as we buy and sell and eat, and not one of those tiny eggs which exist in the ovaries of the hen, and are born with the chick.

"A part of the condition of this essay is that the writer is to give his opinion of the much debated question, and the best argument in support of his opinion."

"My opinion is that the hen was created first, and that the first egg was not created at all, but was formed in the ovaries of the first hen. I proceed without any verbose preliminaries to prove my position from three distinct sources of evidence.

"I. From the scripture narrative of creation.

"II. From the nature of the case.

"III. From the absurdity of the opposite opinion.

"I. First, then, I prove my position from the scripture history of creation, as contained in the book of Genesis. In Genesis 1: 21 it is stated in these words:

'And God created every winged fowl after his kind. And God saw that it was good.' Not a word there about egg, is there? No. But that is the first original and inspired account of the creation of fowls. This proves that the hen was first. Then see Genesis 2: 19. 'And out of the ground the Lord God formed every fowl in the air.' If God formed every fowl of the air of the ground, he did not form them out of an egg.

"Therefore the hen was created before the egg according to these repeated statements in the scripture narrative of creation, and since there is not in all the scripture the slightest hint of the evolution of the hen from the egg at the creation, or before it, we are compelled by the force of clear, satisfactory, un-



mistakable evidence to believe that the position taken in the beginning of this essay is the only correct one.

"My position that the hen was first created is not only proven from the scripture narrative of creation, but it is confirmed fully.

"II. From the nature of the case. By the phrase, 'Nature of the case' I mean the method of creation which God adopted when he created the beast of the earth, the fish of the sea, the fowl of the air, when he created Man and the trees of the field or garden. When he created the beasts of the earth it was not embryos, it was the perfect animal; when the fish of the sea it was not roe, the seed or spawn of fishes; when he created the trees, they were not the seeds of trees, but perfect full grown trees. Since we know these things more or less perfectly, this knowledge would surely lead us by analogy to conclude that he made the hen also, before the egg, the full grown, mature hen, as explained at the beginning of this essay.

"The Creator is the author of order, not of confusion. He produces effects from their legitimate causes, according to the Laws of Nature, which He, Himself, had planned before the universe was created. The parent produces the child, the child never produces the parent, although the child having grown to maturity can become the parent of the following generation.

"III. The absurdity of the opposite opinion. For, suppose for a moment, that an egg had been created first, what hen was their to brood on it and make it hatch,—to sit on it for three weeks? None! And there was no incubators then, six thousand years or sixty thousand years ago. Even if it chanced in a warm enough spot, we shall have to suppose further that it was a fertile egg, otherwise no chick would come! And what if the chick should be a rooster? What would he do without his Biddy? Nothing. Or if one egg only had been created, as we have for a moment supposed, it must have contained twin chicks to be of any productive use, and the twins to have been of opposite sexes.

"No, it won't do; the Creator not only created the hen first, He had to create a suitable companion to Biddy; one that had instinct enough to understand and act accordingly to the injunction to let fowl multiply in the earth. Otherwise there never could be any poultry, nor poultry breeders, nor poultry green bone cutters."

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Trap Nests. When we made our decision on trap nests last September, we did it honestly. We took into consideration accurate working, convenience in securing the hen and egg, and comfort of the hen while on the nest. We had no easy job. There were in competition nests that did accurate work, and we could not decide on the mere accuracy of work. We had to take in all the conveniences of size and labor, as well as all the comforts for the hen.

The unfortunate part of the decision was that the winner should be the product of a Hammonton man. For appearance sake we would have much rather

seen the laurels fall to some one outside of Hammonton, but we had to decide according to merits, no matter where the location. At first some of the unfortunate contestants grumbled at our decision, and some hints were thrown that were anything but complimentary. We paid no attention to them; our mission was to see that the poultry world was getting a trap nest that would be reliable, convenient and comfortable. We pointed out the defects of all the contestants, and now the leading ones are seeing the wisdom of that advice, and making changes accordingly.

One of the best nests in competition was the "Ideal," manufactured by F. O. Wellcome, Yarmouth, Maine. Under date of January 10th, Mr. Wellcome writes:

"I shall be pleased to send you a box made like the enclosed drawing if you would like it. It is ventilated and will reveal the presence of a hen inside at a glance, be it used either front or back to the wall. I have several of them in use, and they are all right. You know my attachment was originally intended to be applied to any kind of a box or case. It takes a deal of time and labor to properly prepare a new thing for the market, and nearly all of my time is taken up in other business 'earning shoes for the baby.' But while I am waiting I am learning, and that is some advan-

tage. I have sold some of my boxes and received excellent reports."

When that new box comes we are going to give it a good trial, for the changes—made, practically, at the dictation of A FEW HENS,—are such that will insure reliability, convenience and comfort.

M. L. Newell, Denver, Colo., manufacturer of the "Reliable Nest Box," writes:

"I enclose my new circular, and also an additional plan just printed, by which you will see I have improved my trap nest, making it smaller and easier to handle the hen, which seemed your main objection to my nest box."

As we said right along, the "Reliable" nest never failed to trap the hen, and was the best ventilated box in the lot, but its length made it inconvenient for use under the platform. Had Mr. Newell entered a trap in the contest like the

**BUFF LEGHORNS.** A fine cockerel and two choice pullets for \$5.00. **S. C. Black Minorca** cockerels, \$2.00 each. **White Wyandottes.**—A few very fine early-hatched cockerels, two cock birds and 20 good yearling hens for sale at reasonable prices. Circular and photograph of some of my White Wyandottes, free.

GEO. A. HURLBERT, Cuyler, N. Y.

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We will give 100 plans of our pedigree Nest Box absolutely free. For full particulars enclose two one-cent stamps to POULTRY DIRECTORY CO., Box 763, Goshen, Ind.



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Don't let the chicks die after you have gone to the trouble and expense of hatching them. They'll live and grow if you put them in the

## \$5 CHAMPION BROODER.

Universally acknowledged to be the best brooder made. "Known by its work." An out-door brooder absolutely unaffected by weather changes. Perfect distribution of heat and ventilation. Double floor. No cold, no dampness. Don't buy a brooder until you have examined our free catalogue. **J. A. Bennett & Sons, Box H., Gouverneur, N.Y.**

## KILLS THE LICE!

# LEE'S LICE KILLER

to get rid of all lice and vermin on your fowls and about the hen houses. No muzzing, no fussing, no dipping or greasing or dusting, no trouble, no bother. All you have to do is to paint the roosts and nest boxes with

the most effective, the most convenient, the easiest applied insecticide ever invented. It kills all insects, body lice and red mites on the fowls or about the roosts. Prevents scaly legs. It frees animals from lice, too. Sprinkle the floor of the hog pens—watch results.

**LEE'S LICE KILLER** is an efficient protector of fruit trees. Strips of cloth, saturated and hung among the branches, keeps off all winged insects. Painting the lower part of the trunk wards off the crawlers.

## It's Easy



### THOUSANDS HAVE USED IT

and are enthusiastic in its praise. **IT NEVER FAILS.** Send to our Omaha office for free sample and 64-page book on vermin. We make special delivered prices anywhere in U. S. We make special offer where we have no agent. Address

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OMAHA NEB., OR 68 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.



one shown in his new plans, there might have been a different story to tell.

W. M. Lloyd, the manufacturer of the "Uneeda" box, writes:

"Please say to all who want the Uneeda that I have withdrawn it from the market. A FEW HENS brought me about \$400 worth of orders, and will be pleased to use your excellent little paper later on."

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Utility Wm. D. Foster, Woodstock, Rocks. Vt., proprietor of Hillside Farm, devoted to raising eggs, broilers, chickens and fowl for private tables, writes:

"In January number of A FEW HENS you speak of the utility of White Wyandottes. I will cite a case that came to me January 2 to 5, at the Vermont big show. Over 700 birds entered. From a single pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks came the three pullets that took 1st, 2d and 3d premiums, scoring 92 to 93; also the large brown eggs that took first, and the two cockerels that took the blue ribbon in the dressed poultry class. These all came from Pen No. 6, Barred Plymouth Rocks. I breed for eggs and meat, and have for 15 years the business hen, Barred Plymouth Rocks. A FEW HENS grows more natty each month, and egg yield large. M. K. B. is mixing the feed all O. K. for utility."

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Profitable S. T. Buck, Ridgefield Hens. Park, N. J., writes:

"I have been reading A FEW HENS and Farm-Poultry for about 18 months. I have two pens of poultry, one of thoroughbred White Leghorns, one cock and ten hens and pullets. One hen during her first laying year laid 263 eggs; they are nearly all good ones."

"The other pen is mixed stock, 13 altogether—one White Wyandotte cockerel, 3 White Wyandotte pullets, 4 Brown Leghorn pullets, and 5 others, thoroughly mixed stock. I get from 65 to 85 eggs a week from these two pens."

"I feed wheat, corn, oats, barley, millet, etc., in the morning, table scraps at noon with cabbage, potatoes, etc., and one hour before roasting time I feed a mash of my own making, all they want to eat. They sing, scratch and lay all day long."

"They are housed in a barn, 14 x 20, and about 16 to 18 feet high to comb of roof. In this barn I have built a roosting room for each pen, 5 feet from the floor, 10 feet long and 7 feet wide. The floor, roof and back are of matched lumber. The front is burlap curtains, thrown up in the morning and let down at night. The barn has a good tight floor, matched siding and a single roof. I have a wire partition through the centre, which gives each pen a floor space of 10 x 14 feet. This is covered with leaves, hay, straw, etc., and in this the whole grain is thrown. I also have a large dust box for each pen, with plenty of road dust and Lambert's Lice Killer in it."

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2-Acre Dr. C. P. Byington, Cairo, N. Plant. Y., has a two-acre farm, which he calls "Round Top Poultry Yards." Last year we mentioned that the doctor was branching out on the same idea held by the editor and the

A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm—that is, that a living can be made on two acres. Under date of January 10th, the doctor writes:

"I wrote you a year or more ago, mentioning the fact that I too was interested in the problem of making a living from poultry on two acres of land. I have not yet solved the problem, but I am not at all disheartened. If the living has not yet materialized it is due, partly, to the fact that I 'made haste slowly,' increasing my stock only as far as the profits and experiences gained would permit me to do safely. I have only just reached the full capacity of my two acres."

"I have broke no records yet, and don't expect to, contenting myself with profiting all I can from the mistakes of the past, and the experiences of others through the columns of A FEW HENS. I have learned some things, and there's a whole lot yet to learn."

"My 75 White Wyandottes, last year, laid better than 150 eggs each, and netted me \$2.50 per hen. Not a living, perhaps, but what other investment on the farm will yield as good returns for the capital employed?"

## SEED DUE BILL FREE

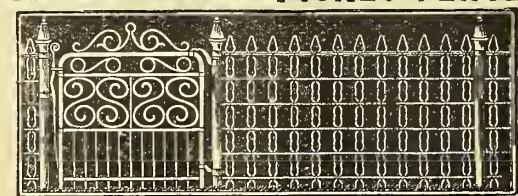
To get new customers to test my Seeds, I will mail my 1900 Catalogue, filled with more bargains than ever and a 10c Due Bill good for 10c worth of Seeds for trial absolutely free. All the Best Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, Farm Seeds, Potatoes, etc., at lowest prices. Nine Great Novelties offered without names. I will pay \$50. FOR A NAME for each. Many other novelties offered, including Ginseng, the great money making plant. Over 20 varieties shown in colors. \$1100 in cash premiums offered. Don't give your order until you see this new catalogue. You'll be surprised at my bargain offers. Send your name on a postal for catalogue today. It is FREE to all. Tell your friends to send too.

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## Liberty Poultry Farm, HARRINGTON PARK, N. J.

Eggs for hatching from standard bred White Wyandottes, Barred Ply. Rocks and White Leghorns. Mated for size and egg production. \$1.50 per setting; \$6.00 per 100. Pekin Ducks eggs, \$1.50 per setting; \$7.00 per 100. 100 choice Barred Rock pullets at \$1.50, and 50 yearling hens at \$1.00 each.

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Good breeding stock, \$2 each. Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50 per 13; \$4 per 50; \$7 per 100. Duck eggs after April 1, \$1 per 13; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. Orders booked now. Our Niagara Brand Green Cured Fine Cut Clover and Niagara Poultry Food, has no equal. 50 pounds, 75 cts.; 100 pounds, \$1.50; 500 pounds, \$7.00. Prices to the trade. M. K. Boyer recommends our Poultry Foods and Stock. Samples and circulars. W. R. CURTISS & CO., Ransomville, N. Y.



## BLACK MINORCAS,

Bar. and W. P. Rocks, Bf. and W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, Lt. Brahmas, B. Langshans, Bf. Cochins, Houdans, Polish, P. Ducks. Eggs \$1.00 per set. Send for new illustrated catalogue. W. W. SHAMPANORE, Box 0, Little Silver, N. J.

"This year, with double the stock, I have every reason to believe my profits will be proportionately increased."

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Where are In what century are we We at? living? That seems to be the puzzle in all sections of the country. All because we made an assertion in which we were wrong—no, cannot say that, for now it is proved we were right—our readers

**WHITE WYANDOTTES.** Standard points and utility combined. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Young Belgian Hares \$3.00 per pair. CUMMAQUID POULTRY FARM, Box 123, Cummaquid, Mass.

## BOSTON SHOW

had some nice R. I. REDS. We have nice ones. Have kept them all winter for you. Will sell good pullets at \$2 each; ten for \$15; they are single comb. Cockerels \$3 each; either Reds, Wyandottes or Rocks. Eggs for hatching from same breeds, \$1 and \$2 per 15. Each breed kept on separate farm.

BONNIEBRAE FARM,

S. N. FOLLANSBEE, Prop., Leominster, Mass.

## THE FANCIERS' REVIEW

is a 16-page monthly Poultry Journal. Subscription price 50 cents a year. It is "popular because practical." It has a live pigeon department, edited by Thos. Wright, formerly of "Farm-Poultry." We would like to have you see a copy. Send 10 cents and get three numbers. Every one who sends us 50 cents for a year's subscription (stamps taken), will receive also, by return mail free, one of these 25-cent poultry books: "Art of Poultry Breeding," "Uncle Rastus Poultry Book," or "500 Questions and Answers on Poultry."


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Our stock is bred in line selected for vigor and egg production. Even in surface color and pure buff under color. Eggs from select matings, \$2 per 15. Ten Choice Cockerels for sale. Nobby Egg Record and Booklet sent for stamp. Catalogue free. W. S. GALLATIN & SON, York, Pa.



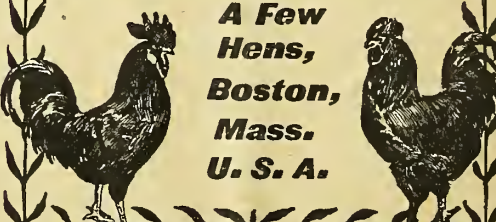
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seem to have gone mad on the subject.

Now all this is foreign to the subject of poultry, and we do not like to drift away from our subject. But, as we made the break ourselves, we must allow our readers a chance to express themselves.

Dr. N. P. Whitmore, of the firm B. F. Whitmore & Son, breeders of high-class poultry, Gardner, Ills., writes:

"I am surprised at the defense of the 20th Century, made in your editorial last month. I am here to defend it to a finish, and as a result will answer both Wilson and Cottrell. All things must have a start, and that is the case with the 20th Century. It is here now, started when the 19th rolled out—December 31, 1899, at midnight.

"As Wilson says, start right, and your think-box will incubate and do the rest. First, when does the Christmas era start? From the birth of Christ, or the time he was a year old? The time of birth is accepted two to one.

"Coming to Mr. Cottrell, after living one year, does it take 101 years to make a century? No, No. The babe starts in life, as the chick, when it first sees daylight (but it might be night, so I say when it first takes air into its lungs). That is its only birthday. It need not live a year, as then it would have two birthdays.

"Therefore, the 20th Century is here, and the only one any of us ever saw roll out with old Father Time, and a new one start. As the little girl said, 'Aint any old, but all over new,' and none of us will ever see another, as we no doubt will have other duties to attend to."

Geo. A. Cottrell, who last month said we were yet in the 19th Century, now comes forward with a changed opinion, as follows:

"I will have to apologize for part of my last letter, but as the general accepted claim is that this is the last of the 19th Century, I suppose you could advance reasons for believing different, and perhaps some that would be convincing.

"Personally, I fully believe this is the first year of the 20th Century, and was in hopes you would start a discussion on it. I base my claim now on the anniversary of a birth. It does not come until after one year of life, so at a child's birthday—or anniversary—he has lived one year.

"So January 1, 1900, was the 1900 anniversary of the birth of Christ. So, of course, the 1900 years were passed at January 1, 1900. In my other letter I said you were not 100 years' old until after your 100th birthday. I thought you would pick me up on that.

"My baby will have his second birthday May 8, 1900. He has not got to live 12 months after his second birthday to finish his second year—nor have we got to live 12 months after the 1900 birthday to finish 1900 years.

"I am sorry you changed your opinion, and if this will help to prove that this is a case where the minority is right, and the majority wrong—and that your claim in the December 15th number was right, then you can use this.

"In your December number you said bid good bye to 1899. You should have said, bid good bye to 1900, for a year is gone when we generally call it com-

menced. Twelve months of a child's life has passed when we say he is one year old.

"It simply revolves into the question of how old Christ would be if he was alive now, as for a good many years after Christ's birth the old Jewish calendar was used. When our calendar was made they reckoned back to find out how old Christ would be if he had lived, and, of course, he lived one year before his first birthday. He lived 1900 full years at December 31, 1899. We are really in the 5904 year of the world, and 1900 after Christ—first anniversary of his birth. It looks funny to write 1899,

then 1900, and still say that at the end of 1899 it only makes 1900 years; but the 1900 is not completed until the end of 1899, and that makes a full 1900 out at the commencement of 1900.

Well, well; where are we at? Last December we believed we were about entering the 20th Century; last month our correspondents made us believe that we were not—and now we are convinced that we were right. We are going to stop right now. Only last week two prominent citizens of Hammonton came to blows on this very discussion, and we are going to have nothing further to say about it, lest we might share a similar fate.

## INCUBATORS



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MOISTURE.  
SELF-  
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\$1 per 13. I am breeding from such stock as A. C. Hawkins, Bradley Bros., A. F. Hunter and W. W. Kulp. My aim—quality not quantity. 75 per cent. fertility guaranteed. Two good cockerels. Write. C. C. SHORB, McDaniel, Md.

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Brown and White Leghorns that are bred for eggs as well as points. All orders for 50 eggs or less, shipped the same day eggs are laid. Eggs \$2 for 15; \$5 for 50. Breeding cockerels \$2.  
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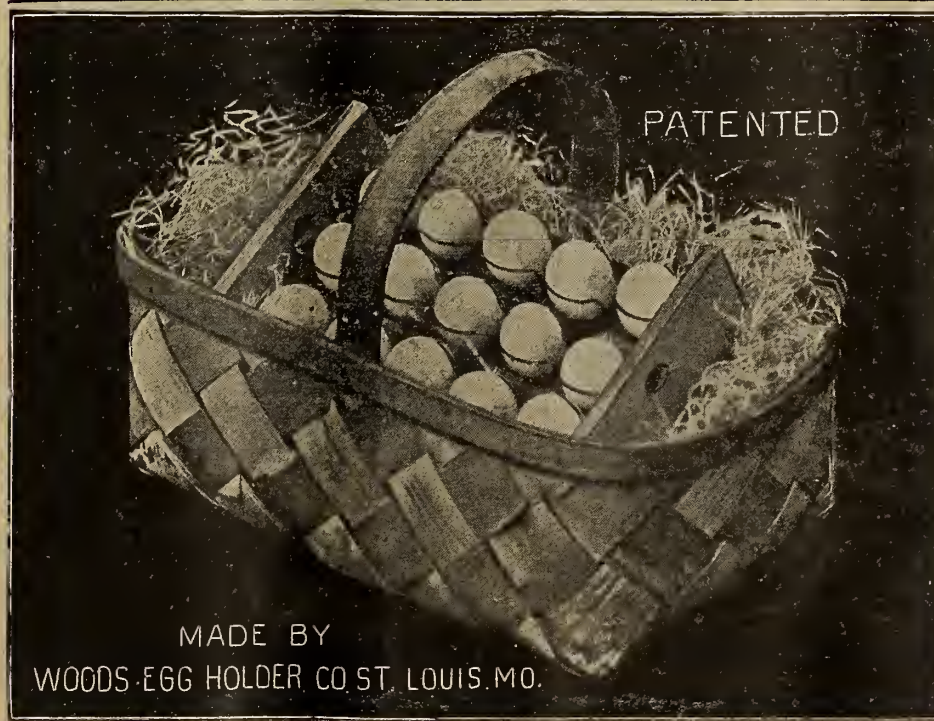
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prepares bone in the best way because it is the best bone cutter. It runs easiest because it is the only bone cutter made having ball bearings. So constructed that it can't choke on bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Cuts on the shear plate plan—leaves a fine shaving of bone easily consumed by chick or fowl. It makes money for the hen man or for the broiler man. Catalogue No. 1 free.

W. J. ADAM, JOLIET, ILL.



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Now in Our Large Factory,  
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Child's Wyandottes. Wm. H. Child, Moreland Avenue and Warminster Road, Hatboro, Pa., is a breeder of White and Silver Wyandottes. It seems hardly necessary to mention that fact, as our readers have been acquainted with his name ever since the advent of A FEW HENS, but we have to take that method in order to give extracts from a private letter to us. It may not be good taste to quote from a private letter, but as Mr. Child never says anything he is not willing that the world should know, and as that letter contains a number of interesting items, we are going to break the rule of etiquette in order to publish the same. Here it goes:

"I have been experimenting with a trap nest, and am pleased with the result. My nest is a modification of the Eureka. I have them only in one pen of Whites (15 pullets), the average for January is 17 2-3 eggs each. I am more than pleased with my scratching shed houses, with which I had an experience early in the season. I put too many in them at first, as I had such a lot on hand. In consequence they soon got to sneezing. By isolating them a few days and reducing the number they soon recovered. This is the only sickness I have had among my chickens for more than a year, but I understand it now and will not be caught again. I do wish you could come up and have a chicken talk with me sometime. A FEW HENS has sold me more stock than any other paper this year. I wish your paper could reach the benighted farmers about here. They keep 100 chickens and don't get an egg, and look with awe upon Mrs. Child and her chickens, but they cannot see it to give up more than \$1.00 for a good chicken. It would give them a fit if they knew I got \$10 for one hen. I did tell some of them of selling twenty pullets for \$50, and lost my reputation for truthfulness. One of Mrs. Child's White pullets always sets on top of the nest box, after being taken out and having her number taken, until she gets her head shaken. One day last week Mrs. C. came in and said I guess No. 57 is beginning to get broody, as she went back on the nest today after I took her egg out. Later in the day Mrs. C. said: '57 laid twice today. I just let her out again.' I think there can be no doubt about it under the circumstances. The only White pullet that I exhibited this year won 2d prize, and her score is 18 eggs from January 4 to 31st, inclusive. I keep all the best, and when I want to show one it goes right out of the breeding pens to the show. I never trained or washed one in my life. I am stuck on the average good quality and health of my stock. Am ready for egg orders."

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Hammonton At one time Hammonton fairly swarmed with broiler establishments. About one-fourth of those who went into the business made a success of it, the remainder either failed or went out of business before the crises came. There was good reasons for the failures, as we have time and again stated in these columns. Lack of Sharples Cream Separators—Profitable Dairying.

experience, crude methods, limited capital, poor eggs, lack of grit, all had a tendency to try the souls of men who embarked in the business, and it truly was a case of the "survival of the fittest." Today there are comparatively few broiler establishments in the town, but what do exist are the more successful ones.

But Hammonton's failures have taught the poultry world valuable lessons. It was from these failings that broiler raising became a substantial industry all over the country; and it was to the lessons Hammonton taught that led to the manufacture of the better class of incubators today.

It might be said that the Prairie State incubator practically owes its success to Hammonton, for here it was that the company placed its first machines, and where A. F. Cooper lived for quite a while to experiment with his celebrated hatchery. McFetridge paid Hammonton scores of visits, and received pointers that proved valuable in his machine, the Star. The Pineland people came over for pointers, and nearly every incubator company in the country seemed to cater to the wishes of the Hammonton poultrymen.

Broiler raising here was used more as an adjunct than as an exclusive business. During summer attention was paid to fruit raising, and in the winter broilers were raised and marketed. It was a good combination.

Editor Robinson, of *Farm-Poultry*, in his write-up of this place said:

"So the town prospered and grew. Then came a man to 'write up' the

town, and especially the broiler business. He came in the fruit season, and finding broiler operations at a standstill, proceeded to 'write down' everything and everybody connected with broilers. His story, so Hammontonians say, was full of those half-truths which are the most injurious of misrepresentations. His report hurt the town. The people who were there went on producing fruit and broilers, but not so many newcomers were coming to Hammonton, and in the eyes of such part of the outside world as credited this writer's statements, Hammonton and its people were discredited.

"They still have health, fruit and poultry there. In addition to these there is characteristic of the habitant of the town, a deep-seated animosity toward the man who gave Hammonton a black eye."

Wh. Wyandottes and B. P. Rocks. Brown egg strain, Eggs 15 for \$1.00. F. G. Brookins, Richville, Vt.

FINE laying strain B. Leghorns. Eggs 75c. per 13. Order now. D. D. TOOKER, Holt, Mich.

INCUBATOR EGGS from Barred P. Rocks, \$5 per 100; \$8 per 200; \$1 per 13. Stock one side 2 yr. old. Farm raised. L. P. Van Horn, East Troy, Pa.

EGGS 75 cents and \$1 per setting. Nine varieties Buff and White. Incubator eggs, \$4 per 100. Catalogue. ED. STANDISH, Andover, Conn.

BARGAINS. Barred P. Rock cockerels \$1 and up. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. O. M. CLARK, Cable, Ohio.

EMPIRE strain W. P. R., Buff Wyandotte and S. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs and stock for sale. Eggs \$2 for 15. F. E. STILLMAN, Nile, N. Y.

RHODE ISLAND Reds and White Wyandotte stock. Eggs \$1 to \$3. Anthony A. Hanson, Maplewood, Mass.

UTILITY, vigor and beauty combined. Absolutely perfect Pure White and Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks. Farm raised stock from the most noted breeders. Prolific layers of large brown eggs. \$1 per 13; \$5 per 100. SUNNYHILL POULTRY FARM, A. H. BARTLETT, Prop., Box 216, Cochrane, Mass.

W. ROCKS. Large, vigorous birds. Eggs from selected winter layers \$1.50 per 15. Matured pullets, \$1.00. DANA HUNT, Evanston, Illinois.

FOR SALE. One 300-egg Prairie State Incubator, and one small size Brooder Stove, J. J. SMITH, Oxford, Mass.

IF YOU want healthy birds, breed from healthy stock. I have a record of 12 years without disease of any kind. BUFF ROCKS exclusively. Eggs from two grand pens, mated for Standard points and utility combined, at \$2 per 15. NELLIE REED, MEADOW FARM POULTRY YARDS, Coldwater, Mich.

1814 EGGS from 37 White Wyandottes in 70 days, January 1st to March 11th, 1899. A 70 per cent. yield in winter. Eggs from selected pens, \$1 per 13. E. L. PRICKETT, Hazardville, Conn.

R. I. R. (Cushman), White Wyandottes and B. P. R. (Hunter). Eggs \$1 per 13. None better. Range, Fertility, Satisfaction. CLARKE & CO., Waquoit, Mass.

FOR SALE. From January to May, \$1.50 per 15. After May, Fowls 15 cents per pound. WM. RULLMAN, 110 Church St., Annapolis, Md.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from choice pens of the following breeds: Barred and White P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. Black Minorcas and S. C. Brown Leghorns. 15 eggs for \$1.50; 30 for \$2.50; 100 for \$5. Also a few cockerels of the above breeds. ALBERT HAINES, Masonville, N. J.

Rhode Island Reds The Most Profitable Fowl.

Early and constant layers. Fine table poultry, My stock is farm raised, and unexcelled in vigor, size and color. Utility and beauty is my aim in breeding. Eggs from choice birds, Rose or Single Comb, \$2.00 per 13; \$3.50 per 26. A. E. CUMMINGS, Hudson, N. H. Member of R. I. Red Club.



## Our Name is Above Everything

in poultry culture on a large scale.

THE PURITAN is the largest and most successful poultry plant in the world, without exception.

Our beautiful catalogue tells how this success was attained; sent for 10 cts. in stamps, PURITAN POULTRY FARMS, Box 357 S, Stamford, Conn.



**More Traps.** Every now and then we receive letters from parties who say they have invented and are successfully using trap nests, and ask if we will give them a test on our Experimental Farm, and note the objections, if any, and give suggestions on the same. As our farm is for the benefit of the readers of A FEW HENS, we wish to say that we are at all times willing to try trap nests—or any other device that may be sent us in the poultry line—and if in that way we can be of any service to our readers we want to know it.

E. A. Joslyn, Hammonton, N. J., has just brought in a trap which he calls a "Separator." It is the most simple in construction of any we have yet seen. In entering the hen strikes a wire which springs the door. We expect to give it a test. Mr. Joslyn's advertisement will be found in this issue.

\*.\*

**A Fruit Farm.** The editor of A FEW HENS is not in the real estate business. He has neither land nor houses for sale, and is neither engaged in effecting sales or making bargains. But of late we have been fairly deluged with inquiries about farms in and about Hammonton, and we did take a little time to looking up bargains.

What we consider the best bargain in the town, is the farm advertised by J. C. Johnson, containing 29 acres of land on which are planted and most in bearing, 2,500 pear trees, 550 peach trees, 400 plum trees, and 500 apple trees. The land is rolling, and the business site stands on a commanding knoll overlooking the town. The evergreens and hedging on the place are grand. This farm is right in the heart of Hammonton, and is bound to grow in value as an investment.

In 1860, or thereabout, a Dr. Potter came to Hammonton and bought the 29 acres of woodland. He had considerable money, and wishing to live the life of a hermit, built a shanty and began the work of cutting down the woods and turning the virgin soil into good farming land. He planted hedge fencing until fully a mile and a half of it surrounds the place. He planted trees and waited for years for the income which they were bound to bring. He was rewarded. A commission house in Philadelphia can show that they paid the doctor, in one year, \$1800 for fruit, after deducting the freight and commission. It is estimated that Dr. Potter spent fully \$13,000 on the place, and we consider it is worth considerably more today than it was at the time of his death. Time and again he refused to part with it for less than \$10,000.

When the doctor died, the heirs of the estate compelled a sale, and the present owner, Mr. Johnson, bought and set out hundreds of young trees which in a year or two will add to the income. But the present owner has other business interests that will take his time and attention, and he cannot afford to spend any time in taking care of the farm, neither could he afford to let it run down. Hence he concluded to sell. With poultry running through those orchards, no finer income could

be secured than that combination, and as the fruit already gives an income, there is no better chance to be secured. The farm will be sold in sections if desired.

#### GEESSE FOR PROFIT.—Continued.

should be provided with some kind of green food, as chopped lettuce or cabbage.

As the weather becomes warm, the goslings can be allowed free access to water, in which they can swim if they choose, without danger of getting chilled.

While small, the young should be fed 4 or 5 times a day, and when 10 days' old a little food may be put into the building when they are shut up for the night.

When the flight feathers of the wings have grown sufficiently to reach nearly to the tail, the goslings are ready to sell to the fatterer or to be penned up for fattening.

When goslings are with a hen they should be given the same opportunity to feed upon tender grass, which promotes their growth more rapidly than anything else.

It is best to give a fresh supply of bedding every day, as it soon becomes soiled and wet, and young goslings are liable to contract rheumatism from sleeping upon it.

In hatching goslings artificially, the first day or two the incubator should have a temperature of 90 to 93, which may soon drop to 80 to 85, according to the weather conditions.

The building in which the young are confined should be provided with a sufficient supply of cut straw or hay to cover the floor, and this should be frequently changed.

When hatched they do not require feeding until they are 24 or 36 hours old. Oats may be sown in shallow boxes of earth, and their tender blades make a good substitute for grass.

One point should be remembered—the water dish should never be allowed to become empty for any length of time, whether while the goslings are small or at any time during their life.

Goslings, while small, are covered with down, which seems to have little power to shed water, and soon becomes wet, and the goslings become chilled and soon die, unless thoroughly dried and warmed.

**BASKETS** made of light wood, best thing out for shipping eggs for hatching. 15 size, 4 cts.; 30 size, 5 cts.; 50 size, 6 cts. Discount on large quantities. Write us. W. R. CURTISS & CO., Ransomville, N. Y.

#### EGGS FROM SELECTED HEAVY LAYING STOCK.

Wh. Wyandottes, Buff P. Rocks, Barred P. Rocks and S. C. W. Leghorns. \$1.00 for 15; \$4.00 for 100. W. M. RAWSON, North New Salem, Mass.

## M. M. S. POULTRY FENCE

Has more good qualities than all others combined—cabled selvage and a cable every foot in height of fence Requires fewer posts and No Top or Bottom Rail—

**PLEASING—SERVICABLE—PRACTICAL—ECONOMICAL—SATISFACTORY.**

**Saves 50 per cent. in cost of completed fence.**

**NOTE**—Even if netting be donated, the complete fence will cost more than where M. M. S. POULTRY FENCING is used at regular price. Deduct price of netting from Estimate No. 2, and see.

We also make Hog, Field and Lawn Fencing.

#### ESTIMATE No. 1.

60 rods 4-foot M. M. S. Poultry Fence made of No. 19 galvanized steel wire, @ 65c per rod \$ 39.00  
61 posts, @ 20 cents 12.20  
Setting posts, 5 cents each 3.05  
**No Top or Bottom Rail Required.**  
**No Labor Putting Rail on Posts Required.**  
**No Nails to Attach Rails Required.**  
5 lbs. staples, @ 7 cents .35  
4 hours labor stretching up fence, @ 25 cents 1.00  
Total cost \$ 55.60

Draw your own conclusions and then write us for circulars.

**DE KALB FENCE CO., Box NN De Kalb, Ill.**



Pat. July 21, '96.

Pat. July 6, '97.

#### ESTIMATE No. 2.

60 rods old-fashioned diamond netting, 4 feet in height, made of No. 19 galvanized steel wire, @ 65 cents per rod \$ 39.00  
121 posts, @ 20 cents 24.20  
Setting posts, @ 5 cents each 6.05  
1,320 sq. ft. in top and bot. rail, @ \$20.00 per M 26.40  
30 lbs. 20d nails, @ 5 cents 1.50  
8 hours labor putting up rail, @ 25c. per hour 2.00  
10 hours labor stretching netting, @ 25c pr hour 2.50  
10 lbs. staples, @ 7 cents .70  
Total cost \$102.35

# Let The Hens Lay



but Hatch Chickens by Steam

The best, surest and most economical method of hatching is with the

## EXCELSIOR Incubator

Simple, yet thoroughly durable; absolutely regulates itself. Hatches the greatest proportion of fertile eggs at the least expense. Costs less than any other first-class hatching machine.

The **Wooden Hen**—for 50 eggs—is the most perfectly automatic, self-regulating small incubator ever made. Write for incubator book and information—free.

CEO. H. STAHL,  
114-122 S. 6th St.,  
Quincy, Ill.





If the supply of grass or green food is scanty, the goslings should be fed more frequently and a larger quantity, as goslings, to be profitable must be kept growing from the time they are hatched until sold.

If the weather is pleasant the young should be given every opportunity to feed upon short, tender grass, and, if kept indoors by severe storms, a few sods or bunches of short grass will be greedily accepted.

As a rule, goose breeders calculate to have the first goslings hatched about the time the grass begins to grow in the spring and the weather becomes sufficiently mild to allow the young goslings to be put out of doors.

Goslings with a goose may be confined by three boards, 10 x 12 feet in length, and a foot wide, set upon edge, making a triangular pen. This pen can be moved as frequently as the goslings eat up the grass and require a new pasture.

A good feed for young goslings is scalded, finely cracked Indian corn, with a little sweet Indian meal or bran mixed with it. It should not be wet and sticky, but just enough water should be added to make the dough have a crumbly consistency.

The old goose will seldom cause any trouble by deserting her goslings. She should be placed a little distance from other geese, and especially her mates, or they may cause trouble by jumping into the pen with her, to the great danger of the goslings.

After the goslings are 10 days' old, the goose and her flock can be allowed to roam at will in a pasture with short grass, although it is better that the goslings do not have an opportunity to swim, as they are liable to become chilled by the cold water.

Water should be provided the young gosling in a shallow dish, in which a few pebbles or bits of coal have been placed, or some other provision made to prevent the young goslings from getting into the water, and getting the soft down, with which they are covered, wet, thereby becoming chilled. Some hens become restless on the nest, and are liable to kill the young goslings by treading upon them. In such cases it is well to give the goslings to a more quiet hen, or perhaps remove them to a well-lined basket or box by the kitchen fire, where they can remain during the day, to be returned to the hen at night.

Goslings occasionally get "cast." That is, they fall upon their backs by accident, and are unable to get up. A goose at such a time has sufficient instinct to turn the gosling over with her bill, but the hen fails to comprehend the necessity of this, and it is always well for the attendant to count his goslings at every feeding time, when, if one is missing, it may, perhaps, be found alive, and returned to the flock.

**FOR SALE.**—29 acres of land, containing about 2,500 pear, 550 peach, 400 plum, and 500 apple trees. Enclosed with fully 1 1/2 miles hedge fencing. Excellent for poultry culture, being high, dry, sandy soil. Located one-third mile from railroad station, in the heart of the town of Hammononton. Fully two-thirds of a mile of the land fronts on public streets. Price, \$4,000. Terms to suit purchaser. Address, J. C. JOHNSON, Hammononton, N. J.

## Questions Briefly Answered.

*Condensed Replies to the Many Inquiries Received at This Office.*

### DISEASES.

B. B.: The hen which throws back her head, shakes and twists, and seems prostrated, is suffering from vertigo, a rush of blood to the head. Removing the fowl to separate quarters, somewhat dark, and feeding of light, nutritious food, very often rights the trouble. If not, the fowl should be bled by cutting in the comb.

Growing light is a liver trouble. If taken in time, a Parsons' Purgative Pill given each night for three nights in succession, will effect a cure.

L. H.: Cholera can be carried in the air. If you have the genuine cholera in your flock, which we very much doubt, it will communicate to all adjoining pens. But we doubt its existence on your place, and are more inclined to believe it is indigestion, caused either by too-heavy feeding of corn, or lack of hard, sharp grit and charcoal.

### EGGS.

H. J. H.: To have October layers, pullets hatched about the middle of March, if kept growing, would be proper. They would also be steady winter layers.

### FOOD AND FEEDING.

A. B. C.: The bill of fare you give is a good one, and cannot well be improved upon. The fault of your hens not laying must be more due to their condition. Make them scratch in litter for all the whole grain given, and never give them more than a half meal of the morning mash. To give all they will eat up clean will soon put them in a very poor condition for producing eggs.

## POULTRY SUPPLIES

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS, GREEN BONE CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS, MICA CRYSTAL GRIT, BEEF SCRAPS, CHAMPION BROODERS, CHICK MANNA, WIRE NETTING, and everything necessary for the successful rearing of Poultry, Pigeons, etc. Our Catalogue tells all free. Send for one.

Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co.,  
W. V. RUSS, Proprietor,  
28 Vesey Street, New York City.

**ORDERS BOOKED NOW FOR EGGS AFTER MAR. 1.** from heavy-laying, standard-bred stock. Pekin Ducks (Pollard's), and S. C. B. Leghorns (Burgott's). Each \$1.50 per sitting. If you do not get 5 good, strong ducks, or 7 chicks, and it is the fault of the eggs, return unhatched eggs and I will send you another sitting absolutely free. What is fairer than this? Correspondence a pleasure.  
THOMAS T. OSGOOD, Randolph N. Y.

## Maplewood Farm Poultry

Woodstock, Vt.  
Young Breeding Stock now on sale. Highest quality. White Wyandottes, Golden Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks, males, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Females, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Eggs of best strains for hatching, \$2.00 per sitting. Incubator eggs, \$6 per 100. Send orders now for present or future delivery.

L. A. C.: No matter what kind of grit you use, it is always advisable to keep a supply of oyster shell within reach of the fowls.

Any kind of vegetables can be cut in an Evans Root Cutter. We cut up potatoes, turnips, beets, apples, etc., and feed raw in troughs.

G. C.: Feeding mash in the morning, vegetables or clover at noon, and whole grain at night, with a noon feed twice a week of green cut bone, is a very good bill of fare.

It is not necessary to feed vegetables in the morning mash if you feed them at noon.


We prefer giving the mash in the morning; however, it is better to feed it at noon than night. The night food should be whole grain, as it digests more slowly, and consequently keeps the fowls warmer.

The majority of poultrymen prefer mixing the different varieties of grain, and feeding all at the same time, in

**The POULTRY ARCHITECT.** This book illustrates 117 designs for poultry houses, coops, roosts. Price 25 cents. **EGG RECORD** simple and practical. Price 25 cents. H. A. KUHN, Box 400 C, Atlanta, Ga.

**MAC'S** thoroughbred Barred Rocks. Eggs \$2.00 sitting. MacEneruey, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

**EGGS** 75 to 90 per cent. fertile. White Wyandottes exclusively. Sat. guaranteed. 15, \$1.50; 100, \$5. W. E. Shoemaker, Laceyville, Pa.



Ninety-six eggs hatched out of a possible hundred, is the unrivalled record of the Prairie State Incubator. More scientifically constructed, more nearly automatic in its operation than any other incubator. The

### Prairie State INCUBATOR

practically runs itself. Full descriptions and pictures in catalog; biggest book on incubators ever given away—50 colored plates—free.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR COMPANY, Homer City, Pa.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**—100 strong, vigorous cockerels for sale. Wh. Indian Games, Lt. Brahms Bantams, Clear Grit, Meat Meal, Oyster Shells. I have the best of the above goods, and can please you. Send for circular and price-list.  
D. LINCOLN ORR, Box 9, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

## We Breed Business Fowls

for Business Farmers. B. P. ROCKS, S. C. B. LEGHORNS. Thoroughbreds, but bred up to practical, every-day money makers—meat and eggs. Improved Pekin ducks, up to 12 pounds; the quick growing, great laying strain, none better. Try our stock, it may put you years' ahead; takes time to build up this kind. Farm range, strong and healthy. Eggs \$1.25 for 13; \$2.00 for 26; \$3.00 for 50; \$5.00 a 100. Circular. Sixty foot Brooder system for sale.  
MARYBROOK RANCH, Fannettsburg, Pa.

**PRACTICAL** prize-taking stock. Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, S. C. B. Leghorns and Black Javas. Cockerels \$1.25 and up. G. A. CHAPIN, Hampden, Mass.

## WHITES and SILVERS EXCLUSIVELY.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM STRONG, FARM-RAISED STOCK.

SEND STAMP FOR CIRCULAR.

WM. H. CHILD, Hatboro, Pa.



preference to having separate meals for separate grains.  
T. W.: The reason your hens are not laying is, we believe because you do not make them exercise enough. If hens are allowed to become lazy they accumulate overfat.

MATING.

B. B.: For best results, a cockerel should be not less than nine months' old when mated.  
G. A. C.: Outcrossing White Minorca on White Plymouth Rock would give a large egg, and a good egg record. We should first cross a Minorca cockerel on Plymouth Rock hens, and the next year mate a Plymouth Rock cockerel on the pullets of the first cross. In our experience, the Barred Plymouth Rocks have proved themselves better layers than the white variety.  
Mrs. S. F. B.: We should advise you to mate your Plymouth Rock cockerel on the mixed lot of hens for market poultry.

MARKET POULTRY.

L. E. F.: Turning cheap eggs into broilers is a good business turn, but we do not favor their sale to cold storage people to be rushed upon the market in broiler season. First, such meat is not good meat, and, second, it has a tendency of crippling the prices for broilers in their season. We prefer the more honest methods—pure and fresh foods for the people.  
F. L. F.: A complete article on killing and dressing poultry for market will be found in the book "Broilers for Profit," which we will send for 50 cts.  
Mrs. S. E. B.: Houdans will make good broilers. They are excellent layers, and their eggs hatch well. We do not know anything about prices in the Richmond, Va., market. Write to some prominent commission house in that city for information.

DUCKS.

T. T. G.: A house 10 x 10 feet, would be about right to house 10 ducks comfortably.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. E. S.: Our opinion has not changed regarding entries in long houses, but for small sectional houses it is a waste of material to have a hall-way. We had a long, continuous house in mind when we referred to an entry in our book "A Living from Poultry." The houses on our Experimental Farm are small, made only for three flocks in each, hence we dispensed with the entry part.  
S. A. H.: You can attach the fronts of a number of trap nests advertised to the nests you are now using.  
I. H. H.: There is only one way of marking chicks, and that is by punching a hole in the web of the foot. The principal idea of having leg bands on fowls is to give them a number and thus be able to keep a record. We do not like scratching sheds underneath the roosting pens, as hens are very apt to lay under there, and it is difficult to gather the eggs. Otherwise we see no objection.

H. L. B.: Our American breeds Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes are considered the best general purpose breeds.  
Mrs. H. R.: We cannot answer the question of scoring, but you can get the information by sending one dollar to I. K. Felch, Natick, Mass., for a copy of his book "Philosophy of Judging."

Notes in Passing.

*News in the Market Poultry World—Hints that May be of Value—Paragraphs from Our Exchanges.*  
The poultryman's busy time is at hand. Get rid of the man who will not obey orders.  
Success is measured according to the care given.

## POULTRY SUPPLIES.

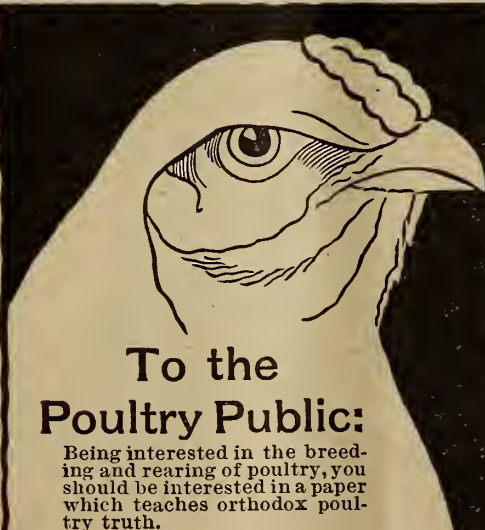
We are wholesale jobbers of all the best **STANDARD POULTRY SPECIALTIES**, and want to quote you prices on large or small amounts.

**VIGOR PREPARED MEAT**  
(IS UNEXCELLED)

**VIGOR SCRATCH FOOD**  
(OUR OWN BRAND)

**CYPHER'S INCUBATORS,**  
**LEE'S and LAMBERT'S**  
**LICE KILLER,**  
**CLOVER MEAL,**  
and all the rest. Don't buy any of these things until you get our fine illustrated catalogue of **POULTRY SUPPLIES**, and if wanted in quantity, our special prices by letter.

**JOHNSON & STOKES,**  
Seedsmen,  
217-218 Market St., PHILADELPHIA PA.



### To the Poultry Public:

Being interested in the breeding and rearing of poultry, you should be interested in a paper which teaches orthodox poultry truth.

### Poultry Topics

does this in a clear, forcible and convincing manner. Send us your name and address plainly written on a postal card, and we will send you the paper **one month free**. You will then see and know its good qualities. It will pay you.

**POULTRY TOPICS,**  
10 P. O. Building, Warsaw, Mo.

Keep a constant lookout on the condition of your stock.  
Adopt a system in doing your work and you will save time.  
Paint is a cheap improvement, but it adds value to the building.  
Spring will soon be here. Take advantage of all fine weather and clean up. A drop of oil on the squeaking hinges, pump, etc., will save a disturbance and loss.  
As far as we know, the advertisers in A FEW HENS are reliable. If not, please notify us.  
If the lock does not work easy, very often a drop of machine oil will right the trouble.  
Don't forget to thoroughly wash the drinking vessels. It should be done once a week.  
Open the doors and windows of the poultry house every fine day and let in the sun and fresh air.  
Sweep down the dust from the muslin curtains in the scratching sheds so as to let in plenty of light.  
The scratching shed house is an improvement in poultry architecture. It is the cheapest and best by all odds.

**BARRED** and White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandotte eggs. Not from culls, but from first-class pure bred, but not inbred stock. \$1.00 for 13; \$4.00 per 100. E. D. BARKER, Westerly, R. I.

**EGGS.** White and Barred Rock, S. C. W. Leghorn, \$1.50 per 15. W. C. B. Polish \$2.50 per 15. E. Marquand, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

**SUCCESS OR FAILURE**  
Depends on beginning right. The Poultry Architect with its 110 illustrated designs, and valuable information on building, will help you to begin right. Price 25 cents, postpaid. H. A. KUHN, Box 400 C, Atlanta, Ga.

Popular Poultry Books.

"The Hen Business" from A to Z, being chapters from practical everyday experience with poultry covering a long period of years. By Mrs. May Taylor. The book has 20 chapters, each one of which may prove worth the price of the book to amateurs. Mrs. Taylor is a practical writer for the poultry press, and in this book has condensed the experience of a lifetime in poultry raising. Price 25 Cents.

"Low Cost Poultry Houses." A book of great practical value to every one who contemplates building a poultry house. It contains plans and specifications with cost of material for structures worth from \$25 to \$100. Also a chapter on fixtures and conveniences for the poultry house. These plans are those of buildings in actual existence, not imaginary air castles. 48 pages. Price 25 Cents.

"The Art of Poultry Breeding." By J. H. Davis. A book which combines the practical and scientific in poultry breeding, and treats the subjects of Out-crossing, In-breeding, Breeding to Feather, Cross-breeding, etc., enabling one to breed intelligently and for profit. 46 pages. Price 25 Cents.

"500 Questions and Answers on Poultry Keeping." A new edition (the fourth) making 23,000 copies that have been printed. It is "a mine of information," as the Poultry Monthly says, written in form of practical questions authoritatively answered. Chap. I, Feed and Care. Chap. II, Diseases. Chap. III, Eggs. Chap. IV, Incubators and Incubation. Chap. V, Buildings. Chap. VI, Miscellaneous. Chap. VII, Turkeys, Ducks and Geese. Price 25 Cents.

"Uncle Rastus on Poultry," or the Possum Creek Poultry Club. By J. H. Davis. A humorous book written in pure negro dialect, but contains much common sense in its 109 pages and 14 chapters. The chapter on "Score Cards and Judging" and "The Chicken Business and Free Silver," are of unusual interest. Well illustrated. Price 25 Cents.

"Pigeon Queries." A book for pigeon fanciers and breeders, written in question and answer form. F. M. Gilbert has written a chapter for this book entitled, "The Pigeon from Shell to Show Room." Ofttimes a single practical answer to a question will be the means of saving a valuable bird. Price 25c.

An Egg Record, good for one year, with spaces for eggs collected, sold, set, price, etc. Price 10c.  
Any two Books 40c.; All for \$1.00.

Address J. W. DARROW, Publisher,  
Box 3, Chatham, N. Y.

**CAPON** Care and Culture. Instruction Book Free. Send stamp to Allerton Caponizer Mfg. Co., Allerton, Iowa.



In selecting breeders care should be exercised that only the strongest and healthiest birds are reserved for that purpose.

Well, the Hammonton Ground Hog saw his shadow on the 2d inst, and we are in it for six weeks of "weather"—at least so says Old Superstition.

In these days of enlightenment the poultryman or farmer who does not provide his poultry with a room-scratching shed secures scrub results from his flock.

Ohio *Poultry Journal* says it knows of no more healthful and lucrative employment that a woman can engage in, in connection with household duties, than poultry raising.

The farmer who says hens are a nuisance generally speaks the truth as far as his individual experience goes. His method, or rather lack of method, makes them a veritable nuisance.

The thousands of chickens that roost on trees and fences with no covering over them except the blue sky, is a blot on American enterprise, says *Poultry West*. Everything else usually is sheltered on the farm.

I. K. Felch says the fancier and the practical poulterer are getting closer together. The poulterer now raises thoroughbreds, and sells his best pullets to the fancier. In this way both wings of the poultry industry flap together.

Successful management does not consist in the kind of feed nor in the particular method of feeding, but the main point is to keep them busy and comfortable. The exercise of scratching will keep them in the best condition to produce eggs.

If anything is left to the mercy of the elements it is the fowls, and no doubt the number dying from exposure every year, while in molt, would equal one-half the number of adult fowls marketed each year, says *Poultry West*. Give them a shelter, if nothing but a roof.

Poultry keeping is a healthful as well as profitable occupation, but those who have no love for the work of caring for the fowls should never attempt it, says Ohio *Poultry Journal*. God has created every bird and animal for our use, so treat them kindly for His sake, and dare not His gifts abuse.

Poultry as a business demands too much labor, especially in winter, to expect women to care for the fowls, says Baltimore *Sun*, and if farmers will give more consideration to poultry themselves, they will find larger profits in that direction than from any other source in proportion to capital invested.

Charles Hines, Erie, Pa., writes: "In your editorial hints you say, 'White-wash often.' That is good advice, but quicker said than done. Brush or broom are too slow, not to mention that it seems as if half of what drops off the brush finds its way into the eyes of the artist. A spray pump is just the thing."

Don't expect that your poultry are going to do your thinking for you, says Ohio *Poultry Journal*. If they could, then they would be handicapped by not knowing how to express their thoughts

but if they could think and express themselves, they would more than make some of us hang our heads with shame at the treatment we have given them.

According to *Rural New-Yorker*, a poultry farm at Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, said to be one of the largest in the world, is conducted by a woman, Fraulein Spatz. She has recently visited this country, and has invested in a number of American poultry appliances, including incubators. The farm she manages is said to include 10,000 acres of land.

The Michigan *Poultry Breeder* says the poultry business has got to the front and is one of the most important industries of the land, representing as it does vast wealth, and the work being participated in by thousands of people, it cannot but occupy a prominent and interesting place among our home industries so dear to the American people.

Poultry becomes an important branch of industry on farms in France compared with this country. As many as 500 fowls are kept on an acre of land, but careful attention is given and the profit is large. In this country the poultry department seems to be beyond the notice of the farmer, the hens being turned over to the female members of the family, but in France it is the most important of all.

J. H. Davis, in *Inter-State Poultryman*, says: "The grand Light Brahma of today is the outcome of the Shanghai and Brahma Pootra craze, and it is a question whether the Brahma was made in England or America. It is pretty certain that the Light Brahma was perfected in this country, for we have better, handsomer, more symmetrical Brahmas than can be found in Europe, the English Brahmas being of a different type, and full-feathered,

**S. C. B. LEGHORNS.** 15 eggs for \$2, from four grand matings. W. H. DOBELL, Elmira, N. Y.

**WILL** Exchange twelve pair bred squab Homers for thoroughbred Collies, W. Wyandottes or Bees. J. D. Kent, Broadway Sta., Flushing, N. Y.

**BRADFORD & SON'S** White Wyandottes; the birds that give results. Eggs \$2.00 per sitting. Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

**BUFF LEGHORNS.** Uniform buff throughout; solid buff tails; good layers; two choice pens. Arnold str. Eggs \$1.50, 13. Thos. Keeler, Waverly, N. Y.

**Eggs for Hatching**  
WHITE WYANDOTTES, LIGHT BRAHMAS  
and S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

Strong, vigorous, heavy laying stock, bred for eggs and meat. Eggs \$1.25 per 13.  
GEO. W. DUNNICAN, 531 Harrison St., Passaic, N. J.

**FOR SALE.** MAPLE TREE POULTRY FARM; Two-family frame house, large barns, scratching shed houses, with 300 utility B. B. Rocks and W. Wyandottes; grand layers. For particulars call or address, A. ELY, Maple Tree Poultry Farm, Wyckoff, N. J. Eggs for hatching \$1 for 13; \$6 for 100.

**White Wyandottes, Buff Plymouth Rocks**

Pedigreed strains. Prolific layers of large brown eggs. Stock unsurpassed for vigor, shape and color. Utility and beauty combined. Eggs \$1.00 per 15.  
CHARLES H. CANNEY, Dover, N. H.

**The Winners We Have,**  
**WE BRED, WE OWN.**

At NEWBURGH, Dec., 1899, 1st, 2d, cockerels, on two entries Buff Leghorns. Bred for Beauty and Business. Eggs \$1.50 per 13. Cockerels for sale. CHAS. W. NEWMAN, Oak Hill, N. Y.

which is a disadvantage. American fanciers have, as a rule, opposed the excessive leg and toe feathering of the English type of both Brahmas and Cochins. Some breeders have imported the English birds to get the feathering, but in most cases have discarded them and returned to the true American type."

The *Inter-State Poultryman* says there are only about half a dozen Standard classes in chickens. There are others given in the Standard, but they occupy an indifferent position when it comes to utility. The way to become a successful breeder is to select the class you wish to breed and then make a choice of the variety. When this is done, breed either for meat or egg production. Find out as nearly as you can whether the light or the heavy hens of any variety lay the most eggs, then breed accordingly for eggs. If it is broilers you wish, select those that develop first for broilers. Make a study of your breed. Find out what you want to breed and for what purpose, and then go at it and secure the best results.

**Buff Wyans.**, farm raised c'k's. \$1.50 up. Eggs 15 for \$2; 30 for \$3. W. O. Howland, Cambridgeport, Mass.

**White Wyandottes, S. C. R. I. Red cockerels**, at a bargain. C. L. & J. C. WELSH, Marlboro, Mass.

**STANDARD** and business bred White Wyandottes and B. P. Rocks from leading strains. Eggs \$1 per 15. T. B. Burdick, Little Genesee, N. Y.

**A BARGAIN.** Choice pen of 10 White Wyandottes. Cheap if taken at once. D. F. RUSSELL, Hop Bottom, Pa.

**M. E. S. Trap Nest.** Plain, practical, accurate. 75c., two \$1.40, three \$2. No paint or varnish. Satisfaction or money back. G. J. Ritter, Park Ridge, N. J.

**WHITE P. Rocks.** Jersey Beauty Stay-Whites. Hawkins strain. Satisfaction assured. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45. Rev. W. T. Dorward, Stelton, N. J.

**BARRED and BUFF P. ROCKS, BUFF Cochins, Wh. Wyandottes and Houdans.** Large, vigorous cockerels bred from prolific layers, \$2 up. Year-old cocks, \$2, \$3. Few year-old hens. 200-egg hot water Reliable incubator, good order, low. W. H. SCOVIL, Box S, East Lebanon, Maine.

**"D"** Crushed Oyster Shells, Crushed Flint, Calcite, Ground Brick, Ground Beef Scraps, Meat Meal, Granulated Bone, Bone Meal, Send for samples and price-list American Poultry Food Co., Box 948, York, Pa.

**JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT**

was originated in 1810 by an old Family Physician. It is recommended by physicians. It has cured more diseases and relieved more suffering than any other remedy. It is the oldest in use.

**Safe, Soothing, Satisfying.**

Every Mother should have it in the house. It is for Internal as much as External use. Relieves and promptly cures every form of inflammation.

Our book on INFLAMMATION, mailed free. 25 and 50c. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

**COCKERELS** Leg. & Rks. 5 varieties. Cir. Edw. Lafot, Lakefield, Minn.

**POULTRY Supplies**

of every description. Illustrated catalogue free. THE I. F. SCHOTT CO., Box 194, New Pittsburg, (Wayne County), Ohio.



Diseases—Remedy and Prevention.

*Chicken Pox—Fungoid—Health Notes—Sorehead—Venetian Red—Indigestion and Cholera—Chicken Cholera.*

Neglect causes sickness.  
Sour food assists disease.  
Purity is the key to health.  
Filth and disease are chums.  
Cleanliness discourages disease.  
"Health is wealth" in the poultry yard.  
A wet, dark season increases the number of cases of chicken pox.  
Stagnant water is the vehicle of many parasitic and infectious diseases of poultry.  
Clean, fresh water is almost a preventative of disease. Give fowls enough of it and often.

Fungoid is a rare disease in this country, but is seen at times in birds kept in city barn basements.

The use of Venetian red as a preventative of or remedy for roup in fowls, is by no means uncommon.

Chicken pox rarely attacks mature birds, but is seen on half-grown stock, and during the fall of the year.

Do not confuse indigestion with cholera, says *Inland Poultry Journal*. If your fowls have the cholera they will succumb to the disease in a day.

The *Home and Farm* attributes the disease known as sorehead in fowls to the bites of mosquitoes. In this we do not agree, as here in New Jersey, "the home of the mosquito," sorehead is practically an unknown disease.

It is not well to have poultry houses closed too tight in mild weather, says *Ohio Poultry Journal*. The fowls should never be subjected to draughts, but foul air begets roup and other diseases. Consequently, their quarters should be well ventilated.

The following remedy is strongly recommended by C. C. Shoemaker as a cure for chicken cholera: Two ounces capsicum, 2 ounces pulverized asafoetida, 4 ounces carbonate of iron, 1 ounce pulverized rheubarb, 6 ounces Spanish brown, 2 ounces sulphur. This disease is so rapid and fatal that no remedies are of any great use except as a preventative for the fowls not yet visibly attacked.

After hens are through molting, the combs are a pretty sure index of their health. A red comb and a clear eye is a sure indicator of good health. It is healthy hens that bring profit. It will pay to carefully look after all the conditions that produce a healthy flock of poultry, numerous as these conditions are.

In the November issue of *Poultry Monthly*, Henry Hale says: "There has been a misunderstanding of the nature of Venetian red, through confounding it with oxide of iron red. Having used and handled both articles, Venetian red for the last 55 years, and oxide of iron for many years, I will describe the qualities of each. Venetian red was named from its extensive use by the Venetians; it is sometimes called light red. This is yellow ochre calcined, which makes a fine light red. Numerous other reds are now mined in numberless places, and are often sold for Venetian red,

and often used, even by painters, who do not know the difference. Venetian red proper contains little, if any iron, probably a very small proportion, while the other mentioned reds are more or less composed of oxide or (more correctly) peroxide of iron; some contain over 70 per cent of iron, and are known to the trade as oxide of iron paints. This is the article that has the tonic property, and is what I give my fowls. Any one can test by tasting the water, which is quite harmless, and find whether he is using Venetian red, which is useless, or the oxide of iron red, which is very beneficial. I trust that I may benefit your readers by helping them to use the right article."


**BEST BLOOD** money could purchase. Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Light Dark Brahmas, White, Golden, Silver Wyandottes, Dorkings, Rose, White, Brown, Single Brown, Buff Leghorns. Eggs \$1.25 per 13; \$2.50 per 30. Fred Drake, Lawrence Station, N. J.

The New

SMALLEY

Hand Only CUTTER No. 11½

A Perfect Clover Cutter for Poultrymen



Will cut from ¼ to ½ ton an hour.  
Has hard wood frame and box, patent safety fly wheel and two extra heavy 11 ½ inch knives. Weight 204 pounds. A \$25.00 cutter for \$15.00—to introduce.

Freight prepaid if cash is sent with order. We will refund your money if, after 30 days' trial, the cutter doesn't give satisfaction. Any poultry feeder can save its cost twice over in a single season. No other machine like it.

Agency with First Order.  
**SMALLEY MFG. CO., Sole Mfrs.,**  
Manitowoc, Wis.



Empire State Brooders complete, \$5; Summer Queen Brooder Stoves, .75, \$1, \$1.15. Reliance Brooder Stoves, .65, 1 1-2 in.; Compressed Wicks, for Stoves, per doz., .25; Tested Brooder and Incubator Thermometers, .30 and .40; Crushed Oyster Shells, 500 lbs., in sacks, \$2.50; Oyster Shells by ton or car load to trade, very low. Lice Killing Paint, 1 lb. makes gallon, per lb., .25; Lambert's "Death to Lice," .10, .25, .50, \$1. Best makes Oil Stoves at Half Price. Illustrated Circular 2 cts. Write us.

**EMPIRE STATE BROODER CO.,**  
Hall's Corners, N. Y.

Steyers' Lice Powder

destroys lice on poultry, live stock and house plants. Large sample mailed for 15 cents. For sale by first-class dealers. **A. F. STEYER & CO.,**  
2805 North 18th Street, Philadelphia Pa.

**CRUMHORN Poultry Farm**, W. J. Kilts, Milford, N. Y. Devoted to breeding S. C. W. Leghorns for great egg production and Standard points. Eggs from choice mated pens 75 cents per 15; \$4 per hundred.

**EGGS** from S. C. W. Leghorns, S. C. R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes. \$1.00 per 15.  
**HARTLEY S. JOHNSON**, South Wolfboro, N. H.

**EGGS \$1 per 15. Light Brahmas.**  
**E. T. ABBADUSKA**, Waldron, Mich.

**M. B. HATTON**, Proprietor of **Delta White Wyandotte Poultry Yards.**  
**THOROUGHbred STOCK FOR SALE.**  
Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per 15. Delta, Ohio.

**ANCONAS.** Great egg producers. Eggs \$2 per 15. **C. C. BEERY**, Hicksville, Ohio.

**55** Gallon Copper Boiler; Dandy Bone Cutter for sale cheap. **Dr. Wark**, Englewood, N. J.

**HALL'S White Wyandottes**  
Utility and fancy combined. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Mr. & Mrs. CHAS. H. HALL**, Box 293, Normal, Ills.

**EGGS from Prize Winners.**  
White Leghorns (Wyckoff and Knapp strain). Buff Leghorns (Arnold's strain). White Indian Games, White Wyandottes, Toulouse Geese. Prices to suit buyer. **Osage Poultry Plant**, Osage, Ohio.

**I. K. FELCH & SON,**  
Box K, Natick, Mass.

Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, and White Wyandottes,  
—BRED ON PRACTICAL LINES.—  
Standard Points and Egg Records Combined.  
Enclose stamps for 24 page catalogue.

**All for One Dollar!**  
Profitable Poultry Farming, retail, - - 25 Cents.  
A Living From Poultry, " - - 25 "  
Broilers for Profit, " - - 50 "  
Farm-Poultry Doctor, " - - 50 "  
A Few Hens, monthly, one year, - - 25 "  
Total, **\$1.75.**  
By ordering at once will send the above collection for **\$1.00.** Address,  
**MICHAEL K. BOYER,**  
Box A, HAMMONTON, (Atlantic Co.,) New Jersey.

**BUFF ROCKS**  
The Best of All-Purpose Fowl.  
Bargains in old and young stock. Some grand cockerels weigh 6 pounds each now. A few choice Buff Cochins Bantams for sale.  
For Rocks address N. D. Ford, Medway, N. Y.  
For Bantams address E. E. Ford, Oak Hill, N. Y.  
**BARGAIN:** Buff Rock cock, 1st and special Newburg last winter, and headed 2d pen this winter. For sale. First \$5.00 takes him. **Ford Bros.** See ad.

Poultry Marker.



With the Marker here illustrated, any form of mark may be adopted by punching the web between the toes. A complete record of chicks from different parties and strains can thus be kept, as well as to know your birds wherever they may be. It may save you money and a valuable bird. It costs, postpaid,

**25 cts.**

Send all orders to us.

**FIVE MARKERS SENT FOR \$1.00.**

**I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.**  
**WOMAN WANTED**  
on small, up-to-date poultry farm, near Boston, to attend poultry and housework. A desirable, permanent position for a quick, willing worker. No other need apply. 82 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.



## Our Market Report.

*An Accurate Account of the Highest, Lowest and Average Prices for the Best Market Stock, Paid During the Month of January—Goods Not up to the Standard Received Proportionately Less.*

## NEW YORK.

*Furnished A FEW HENS by Dulany & Branin, 41 Hewitt Avenue, New York City.*

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Fresh eggs.....	27	20	23 3-7
Philada. Roasting Chickens,	16	16	16
Broilers.....	25	22	23 1-2
Fowls.....	12	11	11 2-3
Ducks.....	16	14	15
Turkeys, spring, fancy ....	15	12	13 2-3
Capons .....	20	18	19

## PHILADELPHIA.

*Furnished A FEW HENS by Philip Quigley, 303 South Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.*

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Fresh Eggs.....	24	18	20 5-6
Hens, live.....	11	9 1-2	10 1-3
Hens, dressed .....	11	9	10
Roasting Chickens, live....	10 1-2	9	9 3-5
Roasting Chickens, dressed	12	11	11 1-2
Old Roosters, live.....	7	6 1-2	6 3-4
Old Roosters, dressed .....	7	7	7
Geese, live.....	10	9	9 1-2
Geese, dressed .....	10	8	9
Ducks, live.....	11	10	10 1-2
Ducks, dressed .....	11	10	10 1-2
Turkeys, live.....	9	9	9
Turkeys, dressed .....	14	11	12 1-2

## BOSTON.

*Furnished A FEW HENS by Bennett, Rand & Co., 20 North Market St., Boston, Mass.*

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Eggs, nearby and Cape ....	28	23	25 1-2
Eggs, Eastern, .....	25	20	22 2-5
Eggs, Vt. and N. H.....	25	20	22 2-5
Eggs, West'n, selected fresh	21	18	19 1-3
Eggs, refrigerator .....	15	10	12 1-2

## NORTHERN and EASTERN.

Chickens, dressed.....	18	17	17 1-2
Chickens, live.....	10	10	10
Fowls, dressed .....	13	13	13
Fowls, live.....	11	11	11
Roosters, live.....	6	6	6
Broilers, nearby.....			
Ducks, dressed .....	12	12	12
Turkeys, young.....			
Geese, dressed .....	12	12	12

## WESTERN.

Turkeys, .....	12	12	12
Turkeys, old toms.....			
Broilers.....			
Fowls.....	10	10	10
Old cocks .....	6	6	6
Chickens, roasting .....	11	11	11
Geese.....	10	10	10
Ducks.....	10	10	10
Capons.....	15	14	14 1-2

## CHICAGO.

*Furnished A FEW HENS by the Sprague Commission Co., 218 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.*

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Eggs, fresh.....	16 1-2	14	15 1-4
Chickens, hens, scalded....	7 1-2	7 1-2	7 1-2
Chickens, hens, alive.....	8 1-2	7 1-2	8
Spring chickens, scalded..	8 1-2	8	8 3-4
Spring chickens, live.....	8	7	7 2-3
Broilers.....	10	10	10
Capons.....	13	12 1-2	12 3-4
Roosters, live.....	4 1-2	4 1-2	4 1-2
Roosters, dressed .....	5	5	5
Ducks, live, old.....	8 1-2	8	8 3-4
Ducks, dressed .....	9	8	8 2-3
Geese, live, per dozen.....	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$6.00
Geese, dressed, old.....	8	7 1-2	7 3-4
Turkey hens, dressed: ....	9 1-2	9	9 2-3
Turkey hens, live.....	7	6 1-2	6 3-4
Turkey gobblers, dressed..	8	8	8

**G**R**EAT** Layers; large eggs. White Leghorns, Light Brahmas. Extra choice c'h's. Yearling hens. \$1, \$2, \$3. C. B. TRAVIS, Brighton, Mass.

**BUFF** Rocks. Circular. C. B. Stevens, Newark, O

**FULL** blooded Indian Runner Drakes for sale. Prices reasonable. E. A. Skillman, Rocky Hill, N. J.

**COCKERELS** for sale. S. C. W. Leg., S. C. Black Min., W. Wyan. Good stock. J. S. Buchan, Andover, Mass.

**MY** Buff Rocks and Wyandottes have won many prizes. Old and young stock for sale. J. F. DAY, Shushan, N. Y.

**BEEF** SCRAPS, Ground Bone, Millet, Broken Rice, Buckwheat Feed, Grit, Shells, Charcoal, Sunflower Seed, Wheat, Barley, Rice, Meal and Buckwheat Feed. C. H. REEVE, 119 West St., New York.

**90** varieties choice Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Hares. Eggs 75c. to \$2.00 per 15, according to variety. Our natural colored descriptive 60-page book to above mailed for 10 cents. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

**BARRED P. ROCKS** and **WHITE WYANDOTTES**. Pedigreed from leading strains. Couldn't I sell you a fine, large breeding cockerel, full of vigor and well marked, to head your pen, that is offered you at a very low price on account of more room wanted? One that will surely please you. Strain fast growers and great layers. \$1.50 to \$3 each. Sat. guaranteed. E. W. Harris, North Acton, Mass.

**BIG MAIL** for Poultrymen. For 10 cts. we will insert your name in our poultry Directory, which will bring you hundreds of sample copies of poultry papers, incubator and poultry supply catalogues, etc., etc. **POULTRY DIRECTORY CO.**, Department 4, Box 763, Goshen, Ind.

## Profitable Wh. Wyandottes.

Eggs for hatching from good size, strong, vigorous, full breasted, prolific laying birds, \$1.50 per 13 straight. J. T. ANGELL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

## Utility White Wyandottes

Eggs from special mating \$2.00 per 13.

## ROBERT ATKINS,

26 West 15th Street, New York City.  
Plant at Esopus, N. Y.

## BLACK MINORCAS

Standard bred for 10 years for heavy layers. Good stock for sale at low prices. Eggs \$2.00 per sitting. Mrs. GEO. E. MONROE, Dryden, N. Y.

## American Trap Nest

picks out the layers. Price of plans reduced to 50 cts.

## S. C. WHITE Leghorns.

My strain has a record of 207 eggs per hen. Stock for sale low if bought now. Circulars. J. H. WOODHEAD, Box 226, Leicester, Mass.

## Eggs for Hatching

Light Brahma, White and Barred Plymouth Rock, Pekin Duck. Twenty eggs for \$1.00. Pekin Drakes \$1.00 each. White Plymouth Rock eggs per 100, after March 1st, \$3.50. **WOODWARD M. POFFENBERGER**, Bakersville, Wash. Co., Md.

## People We Know.

*Facts and News Gleaned Especially for A FEW HENS About People We Know.*

Burpee's Farm Annual for 1900, is a work of art. It can be had by addressing W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Ford Seed Co., Ravenna, Ohio, have just issued their 20th annual catalogue. "Not many pictures, but lots of good seeds for your money."

Pratt's Practical Hints on Horses, Cows, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry, will be sent free to all who enclose a 2-cent stamp to W. H. Welsh & Co., Wayne, Pa.

Griffith & Turner Co., 205 N. Paca street, Baltimore, Md., have published the largest and most complete farm, garden and poultry supply catalogue of any we have seen this year.

The Crowell & Kirkpatrick Co., Springfield, Ohio, publishers of *Farm and Fireside*, are not to be outdone in the calendar line. The one they are sending out is both handsome and practical in form.

Ferris Bros. & Co., Kidders, N. Y., are manufacturing folding crates and coops for poultry that are lighter and stronger than the ordinary coops, contain no nails nor screws, and are set up in a minute.

Theo. Hughes announces that he has quit judging poultry, and will in the future direct his work in the interests of his poultry plant and the Cyphers Incubator Co. His office will be 325 Dearborn street, Chicago.

The Columbia Incubator Co., Delaware City, Del., have just issued, and are now sending out a supplement to their 1900 catalogue, listing some of their goods and giving late testimonials of their New Premier incubator.

J. W. Darrow, Chatham, N. Y., have again assumed charge of the *Fanciers' Review*, and the first step taken to improve it was to drop the fruit department. That is a sensible move, making the paper purely poultry.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.** Winter layers. Standard bred, best heavy-laying strains. Vigorous breeding stock. Money makers. Eggs \$1.00 per 13; \$2.00 per 30; \$5.00 per 100. E. J. TEMPLE, Hinsdale, N. H.

WHITE WONDERS  
WHITE LEGHORNS

Score 92 to 95 Points.

Our White Wonder is the ideal farmers' fowl, being hardy, low rose comb; weight 8 to 9 pounds; fine winter layers.

**EGGS \$2 a SITTING** of Either Breed.

We have a few White Wonder and White Leghorn cockerels for sale. Score up to 92 points. April and May hatched. Send us your orders early. We will sell nothing but what is honest, and we claim that our eggs will hatch. Try us.

**POHNER & PARKER, E. Liverpool, O.**

FOUR Poultry Papers  
For \$1.15.

None Better; None as Good for  
Practical Poultrymen.

**FARM-POULTRY**, semi-monthly, Price \$1.00  
**INTER-STATE POULTRYMAN**, monthly, .50  
**POULTRY KEEPER**, " .50  
**A FEW HENS**, " .25

You Save \$1.10 Cold Cash, and get the Cream of Poultry Knowledge.

The four papers one year, all sent to one address, post-paid, for \$1.15. Send all orders to us. The combination cannot be changed or filled as above, unless all ordered at one time.

**I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.**



Our thanks are due Geo. H. Stahl, manufacturer of Excelsior incubators and brooders, Quincy, Ills., for ticket to the complimentary banquet given in honor of the members and guests of the Illinois State Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Woodward M. Poffenberger, Bakersville, Md., as found in this issue. Mr. Poffenberger has some of the finest stock we have seen, especially in Light Brahmas. His prices are more than reasonable.

The 1900 catalogue of J. G. Harrison & Sons' Nurseries, Berlin, Md., is filled with good things. Their specialties are the Kieffer pear, Victor peach and the Hero strawberry. They enclosed with their catalogue a very neat pin showing the Victor peach in its true color.

The name *Western Garden and Poultry Journal* has been changed to *Poultry Success*. This was a very good move of Editor Emerson DePuy, as the title conforms more to what the journal really is. *Poultry Success* is published at Des Moines, Iowa, and is one of the handsomest and interesting journals that reaches our table.

The committee of the National Export Exposition at Philadelphia, have awarded Messrs. E. C. Stearns & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., the silver medal and diploma for excellence in manufacture of green bone cutters, and a diploma and honorable mention for their ball bearing lawn mowers.

While not the largest, the 6th annual catalogue of the Des Moines Incubator Company (Iowa) is one of the handsomest and best edited catalogues sent out this year. W. A. Shellite, formerly of Pandanaram, Ohio, and now of Hammon-ton, N. J., is running the Des Moines incubators and speaks very highly of their good qualities.

Neither the Mann bone cutter, nor the firm F. W. Mann Co., need any recommendations at our hands. One is as reliable as the other, and both are strictly in the first class. Any of our readers looking for goods in that line, should read their advertisement in this issue and send for catalogue. The Mann is the pioneer bone cutter.

The *Southern Fancier*, Atlanta, Ga., always a good paper, and one of our most welcome exchanges, has taken on new life. The January number comes out in fine typographical style, and that veteran editor, Geo. M. Downs, puts forth his best foot to keep in step with the progressive move made. Geo. W. Harrison, of printing fame, is the business manager. Now let editor Downs give us a page of Si Twist logic each month, and we will have the thing complete and up-to-date.

The New York Experiment Station has issued an official bulletin describing results obtained in feeding chickens and ducklings, which shows that a ration that contained Bowker's Animal Meal was much more profitable than one made from vegetables and skim milk curd supplying the same amount of protein. When the two rations were fed to cockerels also, the results favored the Animal Meal. Pullets fed with the Animal Meal ration grew larger and faster, and matured earlier. With ducklings much better results followed when the ration contained the Animal Meal. The growth was over three times as rapid as where the vegetable and skimmed milk curd were fed. In the general vigor and health of the birds, the difference much favored Bowker's Animal Meal.

## SNOW FLAKES

ARE NO WHITER THAN  
MY WHITE ROCKS.

Have about 25 cockerels, fine fellows, as good as grow, at \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Have a few Blue Andalusian pullets and cockerels that I will close out very cheap. Orders booked for eggs. \$2.00 for fifteen. G. H. HILDERBRAND, Fair Oaks, N. Y.

One Business.  
One Breed.

## Wh. Wyandottes.

STOCK FOR SALE.

Buttonwood Farm, Box 407, Taunton, Mass.

## TRY "THE PRACTICAL HEN SEPARATOR."

Separates the layers from the non-layers. Equal to the best. Separator \$1.25; Plans 75 cents. E. A. JOSLYN, Hammon-ton, N. J.

## WHITE P. ROCKS

a few fine cockerels left. Eggs from some of the best birds I ever raised for sale by the setting or the 100. One new Plymouth Incubator to exchange for White Wyand. pullets. GERRY B. LAWRENCE, Ashby, Mass.

**Malvern Hill Poultry Yards.** WHITE WYANDOTTES and WHITE P. ROCKS, Eggs \$1.00 per 13. My birds have free range. A. CARR, 32 Malvern Road, Worcester, Mass.

## S. C. Brown Leghorns.

Large, vigorous birds; great layers. Winners at Pittsburg, '98, Meadville, '00, six cockerels. Eggs \$1 per 15. Write wants. Zundell Bros., Grapeville, Pa.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS** \$1.50 per setting of 15. (Duston stock). 14 good White Wyandotte cockerels \$2.00 each. B. P. MULLVY, Ferndale Ave. and Newburg Road, Louisville, Ky.

## LAYING HENS

are what you need, if you mean business. In order to tell which hens lay, you

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## CUCKOO Trap Nest

Its claims are not guff; it wins over all competitors in every contest. Write for circular to

THE DUNLAP SUPPLY CO., Yardley, Pa.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS and WH. PEKIN DRAKES.** Bred for the show room. R. G. HARWOOD, Littleton, Mass.

## "Best Liver Pill Made." Parsons' Pills

Positively cure biliousness and sick headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25 cts.; five \$1.00. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.



## They Succeed Best

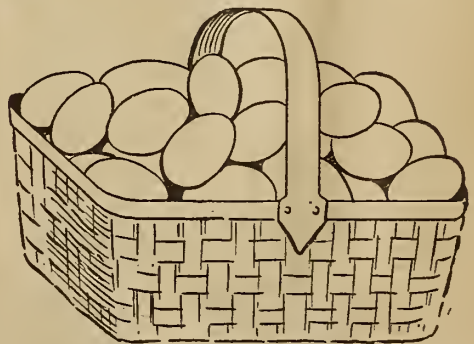
in keeping poultry for profit, who study cause and effect carefully. Many successful Poultry-raisers have learned by experience that the cause of a very bountiful supply of eggs in the fall and winter, when prices rule high is, proper care, feeding and management, which they have learned by experience includes the use in the mash food, once daily,

## Sheridan's Condition Powder.

It helps to mature the young pullets early so they will lay when five or six months of age.

# CAUSE AND EFFECT

No matter what kind of foods you use, Sheridan's Powder is absolutely necessary to cause the desired effect namely, a well filled basket of eggs daily. It gets old hens over molting period quickly; it develops to laying maturity the young pullets. It causes perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to effect growth, prevent disease and produce eggs.



It is absolutely pure; Highly concentrated; Most economical, because such small doses; No other kind made like it. In quantity it costs less than one-tenth cent a day per hen.

NOTHING ON EARTH  
WILL  
**MAKE HENS LAY**  
LIKE  
SHERIDAN'S  
CONDITION POWDER

Sold by Druggists, Grocers and Feed Dealers, or sent by mail. Large cans most economical to buy.

IF YOU CAN'T GET IT NEAR HOME, SEND TO US. ASK FIRST.

We send one pack, 25 cts.; five, \$1.00. A two-pound can, \$1.20; Six, \$5.00. Express paid. Sample copy "best poultry paper" sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.



## WHITE Wyandottes

### GOLDEN EGG STRAIN.

I won 13 regular and special prizes at Boston, 1900, on pen chicks, dressed chicks and eggs, Eggs \$3; two for \$5, from best pen. From three other pens, same breeding, \$2; three for \$5.

WM. E. SARGENT, Lancaster, Mass.

## EATON BROS., SEARSPORT, MAINE.

Originators and breeders of the light weight strain of **LIGHT BRAHMAS**. We have bred them fourteen years for eggs and early maturity. They are short-legged, active, very hardy, and great layers. Eggs \$1.00 per sitting; discount on quantity. P. O. address, Searport, Maine.

## PUTNEY'S WYANDOTTES, WHITE, EXCLUSIVELY.

Bred on practical lines. Standard points and egg record combined. We mate, feed and care for our stock to secure heavy layers and improved meat quality. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 50; \$6.00 per 100. A. F. PUTNEY, 44 Pleasant St., South Natick, Mass.

## BROOKSIDE Poultry Farm

Nelson (Tioga Co.) Pa., make a specialty of furnishing large orders for thoroughbred eggs. Reasonable. 15c for 45 " 100 " 200 " 2.50 " 5.00 " 9.00 " 15.00 " 25.00 " 35.00 " 45.00 " 55.00 " 65.00 " 75.00 " 85.00 " 95.00 " 105.00 " 115.00 " 125.00 " 135.00 " 145.00 " 155.00 " 165.00 " 175.00 " 185.00 " 195.00 " 205.00 " 215.00 " 225.00 " 235.00 " 245.00 " 255.00 " 265.00 " 275.00 " 285.00 " 295.00 " 305.00 " 315.00 " 325.00 " 335.00 " 345.00 " 355.00 " 365.00 " 375.00 " 385.00 " 395.00 " 405.00 " 415.00 " 425.00 " 435.00 " 445.00 " 455.00 " 465.00 " 475.00 " 485.00 " 495.00 " 505.00 " 515.00 " 525.00 " 535.00 " 545.00 " 555.00 " 565.00 " 575.00 " 585.00 " 595.00 " 605.00 " 615.00 " 625.00 " 635.00 " 645.00 " 655.00 " 665.00 " 675.00 " 685.00 " 695.00 " 705.00 " 715.00 " 725.00 " 735.00 " 745.00 " 755.00 " 765.00 " 775.00 " 785.00 " 795.00 " 805.00 " 815.00 " 825.00 " 835.00 " 845.00 " 855.00 " 865.00 " 875.00 " 885.00 " 895.00 " 905.00 " 915.00 " 925.00 " 935.00 " 945.00 " 955.00 " 965.00 " 975.00 " 985.00 " 995.00 " 1005.00 " 1015.00 " 1025.00 " 1035.00 " 1045.00 " 1055.00 " 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